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Formerly Millard's Review

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MUST THE UNITED STATES FIGHT JAPAN?

VISCOUNT GOTO, former Home Secretary of Japan and former Mayor of Tokyo has recently had a vision of the next world-struggle, which, to use his own words, will have its origin in the rivalry of "an alliance of Europe and Asia on the one hand and a league of North and South America on the other. Proper cooperation then, between Japan and Russia would be the mainstay of the Europe-Asian Alliance, and this alliance would spell the difference between success and failure." Viscount Goto's "vision" of the next world war is outlined in an article in the Japanese *Diplomatic Review* and probably is the result of his enthusiasm over the new treaty between Japan and Russia which he had the honor of initiating through extending an invitation to the Soviet commissioner Joffe to visit Japan. While Joffe was in Japan, presumably for his health, but really for the purpose of "unofficial conferences with Japanese politicians" which were arranged by Baron Goto, the groundwork was laid for Japanese recognition of the Soviet. Now in reminding the world that he was responsible for the recognition of the Soviet on the part of Japan, the Viscount says, "I have long held the view, that the preservation of intimate relations between Japan and Russia was not conducing merely to the advantage of these two countries alone, but was also a guarantee for world peace. Japan, before the Great War, was a good friend of Russia's, but Japan then was a second-rate power. The international situation has since changed and Japan has since so risen in power, position and prestige that she now ranks with the world's 'Big Five.' When Tokyo now talks, the capitals of the world listen carefully."

THE element which will bring about this future conflict of Asia and Europe against the Americas is, "the markets of Asia, more particularly those of China; and the hegemony of the Pacific." Then to quote further the former Mayor of Tokyo says, "I foresee a change in the policy of Britain and America now that Russia and Japan have joined hands. The relations between America, Japan, Russia and China will, as time goes on, become more and more delicate, and there is every need for all of us to be very prudent and circumspect." Then in further amplification of the benefits which Japan is to derive from the new Russo-Japanese treaty, he states, "Japan's internal conditions were fast assuming a form that could not be regarded except with apprehension. We have no place to send our surplus population to rich and uninhabited areas as Australia, Canada and America have been shut to us. Wherever we turn

to look, there is a metaphorical signboard to the effect that Japanese are not wanted. The nation is in a state of chronic starvation. We cannot industrialize the country properly owing to the shortage of raw materials. The resumption of relations with Russia is the first ray of promise. There is now room for our surplus population to emigrate, for our unemployed to hazard a new life, and easy means whereby we can secure raw materials. Viewed this way, whatever concessions or compromises Japan may have made, hardly matter, for the ultimate advantages of a close alliance with Russia will easily out-weigh all such minor drawbacks."

ALMOST coincident with the publication of the foregoing, were the reports from Moscow telling of the cancellation of the concession granted some three years ago by the Soviet to the Sinclair Oil Company, an American concern, granting drilling rights in the Russian section of Saghalien Island, and the formation of a Japanese company to take over this work. Although complete details of the Sinclair contract never have been published, the agreement was made during the administration of President Harding. The Sinclair Company is supposed to have paid over to the Soviet G. $200,000 and to have agreed to use its influence to bring about a recognition of the Soviet by the American government. At the time the contract was signed, the northern, or Russian half of Saghalien Island, was controlled by the Japanese military in retaliation for the so-called massacre of a Japanese garrison stationed at the town of Nikolaivsk on the mainland of Siberia at the mouth of the Amur River. Therefore, in granting the concession to an American company, the Soviet really was using a familiar method of diplomatic "backfire" against the Japanese, knowing full well that in case the United States government did become interested in supporting the Sinclair Company, that this would have the effect of forcing the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Russian territory. The Soviet also knew that this was the best possible propaganda to use against Japan, for nothing in the world has a greater effect in causing sleepless nights in Japan, than reports of important American commercial ventures on the coast of Asia.

JUST why the Sinclair Oil Company "fell" for this Soviet propaganda, is not known, but the good faith of the concern was shown in the deposit of G.$200,000, which apparently now is to be returned, if we are to believe current news reports from Moscow. But in the Far East the ability of the Sinclair Company, ever to carry out its part of the agreement has been seriously questioned since the beginning, and especially since it became known that Japan and Russia were planning to resume diplomatic relations. After the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese treaty, which contains a special clause relating to oil drilling rights on the Russian section of Saghalien Island, it has been definitely known in the Orient that the Sinclair contract had been "squeezed out" so the news reports of last week of the court action in Moscow definitely announcing the cancellation of the contract, came as a matter of confirmation. Then immediately following this report, was another from Tokyo, dated March 15, telling of the drafting of a bill by the Japanese Cabinet providing for the incorporation of a company composed of a few leading Japanese business concerns, and having the support of the government, for the purpose of developing the oil and coal industries of Northern Saghalien. The news report, read in part as follows, "Preparations are now in progress for a meeting of the principal promoters of the company. At first a separate plan for the exploitation of the mineral and petroleum resources of the territory under the recent concession was contemplated by the government authorities, but it was finally decided by the Navy Department which is connected most closely with the enterprise, to group all the activities in North Saghalien under one direction. The Mitsubishi Company, which is one of the principal partners in the corporation, is closely interested in the coal business in that district, but is acceding to the general demand for a consolidation. Negotiations to unify the other coal interest will be started shortly by the government authorities. The Moscow government recently sent a request that the Japanese government should make formal notification of the completion of the organization which is to operate in Saghalien by the end of April instead of the end of May. The decisions on the important points in the make-up of the corporation shall be sent to Moscow and representatives of the company will be sent to the Soviet capital to complete arrangements for the official recognition of the company by the Russian government shortly thereafter."

IF the Japanese are able to develop a profitable oil and coal enterprise on Saghalien Island, in Russian territory, they will be able to accomplish something out here which British, German and other foreign concerns have completely failed to do in European Russia under concessions granted by the Soviet in recent years. If they succeed, it will be due almost entirely to the fact that Saghalien Island is located a tremendously long distance from Moscow and is within easy sailing distance for the Japanese navy. However we started out to discuss the subject of the possibilities of a future war between Japan and the United States, and only inserted the Saghalien Island-Sinclair controversy as an interesting incident, in view of the remarks of Viscount Goto. The conclusion of treaties of recognition of the Soviet by both China and Japan have aroused considerable speculation in various parts of the world. Immediately after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese treaty, an inspired report was cabled from Berlin to the effect that in connection with the Russo-Japanese treaty a secret military agreement had also been signed by Russia, Japan and China whereby the three Asiatic powers had agreed to unite for the purpose of driving the United States, Great Britain and France out of Asia. The New York *Times*, treated this Berlin report in a humorous vein,

> "Even more logical is the provision by which Japan agrees to cooperate with Russia to develop Valdivostok into a first class naval port. The logic here is on both sides. Japan would naturally be happy to develop a first class Russian naval base aimed at the heart of Japan. And Russia would just pick out for the purpose, Vladivostok, which is ice-bound three or four months in the year. It may be recalled that because the Czar did not find Vladivostok an ideal base he turned to Port Arthur. Equally convincing is the clause which provides for the training by Russian and Japanese officers of a Chinese standing army of 800,000 men. Russia, which is established in Mongolia and Northern Manchuria, and Japan which holds Southern Manchuria and Korea, would obviously like nothing better than a formidable Chinese army of more than three-quarters of a million men."

ANOTHER interesting viewpoint on this subject of a possible future conflict between Japan and the United States appeared in a recent issue of the *New Republic*, New York, which was in the nature of a reply to Rear Admiral Fiske of the

U. S. Navy Department, who recently stated that commercial rivalry between the United States and Japan for the trade of China threatens to embroil the two countries in war. The editor of the *New Republic* discussed the element of commercial rivalry as a cause of war and ventures the opinion that,

> "It does not follow that wherever conflicting commercial interests emerge there is danger of war. America's most formidable commercial competitor today as throughout the last half century, is not Japan but England. Even in the Far East England is more likely than Japan to engross the kind of trade we want and can handle. A developing China would afford a rich market for steel rails, machinery and other industrial equipment. Japan would be far less able than England to bid against us for this trade. China will need large loans of capital. England can supply this need, in competition with the United States; Japan cannot. In the rivalry for the Chinese carrying trade that may spring up, England with her ancient expertness in navigation is much more to be feared than Japan. Add to this the fact that English trade competition confronts us everywhere in Latin America, in Africa, in southern Asia, Europe, nearly always with the advantage of an established position in its favor, and the conclusion appears inevitable—if we accept the socialistic-militaristic argument—that America will be compelled to fight England. Yet every intelligent American knows that we are not going to fight England."

THEN arguing from this basis the Republic concludes that, "There are no factors actually present that place America and Japan in the position of potential enemies. Americans do not like Japanese aggrandizement at the expense of China, but it is well known that America will never fight Japan for the sake of China. Japan is outraged by our immigration laws, but she will never attempt to plant colonies here by force. As China develops, America is likely to carry on a larger volume of trade with her, but it will consist chiefly in supplying products Japan would not supply and taking products Japan does not want. There is no reason why any delicate international question should arise over such trade. The natural relation between Japan and the United States is that of friendly nations—that is, friendly in a diplomatic sense. If this relation is disturbed it will not be by the initiative of Japan. What Japan desires is to be let alone, to build up her industry and her trade and shipping, primarily in oriental waters. The Japanese are not a romantic people insanely yearning for military glory. They have never entered upon a war without shrewdly calculating the chances of victory. They leave to the younger nations wars that result in defeat or in disastrous deadlocks. America could make Japan fight by imperialistic aggression in China or by a naval policy directly aimed against Japanese security. Such an outrage could find no justification in the protection of any real American economic interest. It could be explained only on the ground that America had more power than she knew how to use wisely or well."

TO consider this subject of Japanese-American relations from the standpoint of American reactions on this side of the Pacific, it must be admitted that the relations of the two countries at the present time are more friendly than they have been for a considerable time in the past, or to be exact, since the close of the European War. The reason for this improvement in the relations of Japan and the United States has been based almost entirely upon the change in Japanese policy in respect to China. Japan took advantage of the preoccupation of Europe and the United States, to clinch her military and economic control upon the continent of Asia and at one time during the course of the World War when it seemed that Germany might win, Japan was on the point of changing sides. This was shown in the inspired press attacks upon the United States and the Allies in the Japanese press which was in the nature of preparation of public opinion in Japan for a right-about-face on the war question in case Germany should win. There is no questioning the truth of this statement and ample proof exists in the archives of the State Dapartment in Washington and the Foreign Office in London. But it is not necessary to go to the confidential records for proof, for public records are available in the Twenty-One Demands and the secret treaties dealing with Shantung, not to mention minor but equally important incidents such as the question of the cable rights on Yap Island, the open discrimination against American shipping on the Pacific during the war and other matters. But Japan threw this policy overboard at the Washington Conference and since that time Japanese-American relations have improved accordingly.

ALTHOUGH there may be considerable truth in the statement which appeared in the editorial from the *New Republic*, that *"America will never fight Japan for the sake of China,"* there is no questioning the plain fact that *America would fight Japan, if Japan sought to gain control of the resources of Asia for the purpose of building up a military establishment aimed at the United States.* Great Britain did not fight Germany because of commercial rivalries alone. She fought Germany because the British people knew of the ambitions of the Kaiser and the German military clique to rule the world. America did not fight Germany because of trade rivalries, which were a very minor element. America fought Germany because she knew that if the Kaiser and the military caste in Germany won the war, that the United States and its democratic institutions, would be the next victims of the Kaiser's machine. America knew that if Germany defeated the Allies, that it would immediately become necessary for the United States to arm herself against the German menace. These are the things that make nations fight, and it should also be understood that wars do not start when the guns begin to boom. Wars result when other means of settling differences fail. There is no apprehension in the United States at the development of legitimate commercial endeavor on the part of Japan in either China or Siberia; as a matter of fact such is welcomed and American bankers seem to be willing to lend Japan money for this purpose. But the minute the Japanese begin to use their influence, political or otherwise, to drive American business out of Asia or to close the door to American enterprise, whether commercial or in the field of ethical endeavor, then will the American people begin to become suspicious. America in her rapidly expanding industrial development requires the raw products of Asia, and wants to be able to buy them in an open market, hence the real incentive for the Open Door Doctrine. American manufacturers also want to be able to sell their output in an open market on the continent of Asia and not through Japanese middle-men. America believes that peace in the Pacific between herself and Japan, Russia, France, Germany and Great Britain is dependent

largely upon a stabilized government in China. The American people know that in order to maintain the present degree of prosperity in the United States in the next two or three generations to come, that we must maintain a free flow of commerce between America and the great undeveloped regions of Eastern Asia. An attempt on the part of Japan to prevent t he accomplishment of these things, either acting sin gly or in combination with other Powers, as Viscount Goto suggests, would be a contributory cause of war! America would never fight Japan for the sake of China or Asiatic Russia, but America would fight Japan for the sake of herself and her legitimate interests and position in this part of the world!

Changes In Foreign Trade of United State s

Changes in the trend of America's foreign trade since the beginning of the war are outlined by figures prepared for the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York. They especially show very large increases in the movements of merchandise between the United States on the one hand and Asia, Oceania and Latin America, comparing 1924 figures with those of the year preceding the war. Official figures of the imports from Asia and Oceania are $980,000,000 in 1924 against $329,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the opening of the war; and from South America $466,000,000 against $223,000,000. The exports to these three grand divisions show equally striking gains, those to Asia and Oceania being in 1924 $671,000,000 against $197,000,000 in 1914, and to South America, $315.000,000 against $125,000,000. From Central America the imports of 1924 are $37,000,000 compared with $18,000,000 in 1914, and from Cuba $362,000,000 against $147,000,000. The exports to Central America are $65,000,000 against $37,000,000, and to Cuba $200,000,000 against $68,000,000 in 1914.

Corresponding figures of the trade with Europe show that the imports from that continent in 1924 were $1,096,000,000 against $896,000,000 in 1914 and exports thereto $2,455,000,000 in 1924 against $1,486,000,000 in 1914. With Africa there is also a marked gain in the trade, the imports from that continent being $72,000,000 against $19,000,000 in 1914.

The percentages of increase in the trade with the grand divisions, however, show ever more distinctly the striking advance in our commercial relations with Asia, Oceania and Latin America. The 1924 imports from Asia are 224% greater than in 1914, and the exports thereto 355% in excess of those of 1914. From South America the imports are 109% higher while the exports are 152% in excess of those of 1914. From Europe the increase in imports is 22% and the increase in exports thereto 64%. This striking increase in American trade with the countries fronting on the Pacific is further evidenced, says the *Trade Record*, by a comparison of the exports of 1924 through the Pacific ports of the United States with those of 1914, the total value of the exports from the United States through the Pacific porth is 1924 being $447,000,000 against $132,000,000 in 1914, and the imports through those in 1924 $478,000,000 against $419,000,000 in 1914.

This big gain in trade with the orient and Latin American neighbors, adds the *Trade Record*, is due in a large degree to the increase in the importation of manufacturing material such as silk, jute, wool and hides and a corresponding increase in the exports of manufactures to the non-manufacturing world, suggesting that the manufacturers of the United States are paying with the products of their factories for the increasing quantities of foreign material being utilized by them.

American Chamber of Commerce to Hold Annual Meeting

The annual dinner and meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce will be held on Monday evening, April 6, at the American Club, Shanghai. The reports of the president and treasurer giving account of the activities of the Chamber for the past year will be read. The election of directors for the ensuing year will also take place, and it is urged that all members of the Chamber in Shanghai will be present on this occasion.

Chessmen Moving For China Spring War

BY CHARLES DAILEY

PEKING is a good deal like Bagdad; almost anything can happen here, and usually it does. The likely happening is something of a peaceful or constructive nature. More and more the Rehabilitation Conference has fallen into the discard, has no definite program and cannot get a quorum, and so has extended its time and also takes advantage of every opportunity to take long recesses. It is generally understood that some of the powerful militarists have withdrawn their representatives and that it is to avoid the show down their absence would force that sessions have been avoided. And with the falling into the discard of the Rehabilitation Conference the mandates of the Provisional Chief Executive are more and more ignored, and the militarists, whose dethronement was the ostensible object of Tuan Chi-jui in coming to Peking and setting up the conference, are moving swiftly towards war.

When or where the real storm will break cannot be forecast, although the town is full of rumors, one of which sets the precise date for actual opening of hostilities. For some weeks the preliminary war has been in progress in Western Honan province, where, after all, the fighting—severe though it has been—is but the movement of pawns on the great chessboard. The actual situation is obscure even to the Chinese and is even more difficult for the foreigner to understand. One only can say that there is not a single bright spot on the horizon.

"If Black" is to play in this great game of chess, involving so many millions, then "White" is to be drawn or checkmated; and "White" is Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian Marshal who brought about the *coup d'etat* of last October, set up a rump government which gave way to the present impotent and makeshift provisional government, and since then has held Peking and all the territory to the west thereof, including Inner Mongolia, firmly in his grasp. As things now stand "White" cannot win; the best he can hope for is a stalemate. He may not think so, himself, for he has great confidence in his two Knights, Sun Yueh and Hu Ching-yi, his co-conspirators in the *coup* and now leading the fighting in Honan.

Feng Yu-hsiang probably has lost one of his "Rooks," and that is the conservative faction of the Kuomingtang, the party so long headed by Sun Yat-sen, whose death dealt the final blow to the wedge that had been driven into the party. The other "Rook" is the Communist faction. There remains the "Queen," which is Soviet Russia, and this "Queen," is moving about from place to place on the board to keep out of the direct line of the challenging pieces of the Manchurian War Lord, Chang Tso-Lin.

And as for the "Castles," they are the common people. They are in no sympathy whatsoever with the Christian Marshal, and for that matter the "Castles" of the "Black" player also are inactive. They are not disposed to move forward owing to the presence of the Pawns of general disgust with the whole mess into which China has been engulfed; they cannot move backward, for they are already against the walls of high taxation and defaulted interest. They can move only sidewise, and this sidestepping business is the one that is causing both Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chang Tso-lin a lot of worry. Without public sympathy even a victory would be fruitless, while defeat would be worse than ignominy.

And owing to this situation the Rehabilitation Conference, which was to complete its work in sixty days, is getting further and further into the slough of despond because the militarists not only refuse to disband their surplus troops but continually add to them. As for the Provisional Chief Executive, Tuan Chi-jui, his voice is not heard outside Peking and his mandates are ignored by such men as Chang Tso-lin and Hsiao Yao-nan, the latter the overlord of the middle-Yangtze district at Hankow, the Chicago of China. Many other provincial chieftains of lesser international fame also ignore the mandates of Tuan Chi-jui.

The question that underlies the present situation is that of a treaty with Soviet Russia that will at the same time insure the reorganization of Mongolia as an integral part of China. In this connection the present strategical disposition of Feng Yu-hsiang's armies may play an important part, in contrast with the political necessities of Chang Tso-lin, who in addition to a common frontier with Russia also has an even more delicate question of joint relationship in the management and policing of the Chinese Eastern railway.

There are opportunities in connection with the Sino-Russian negotiations for the courting of both these leaders. With a secret understanding and the use of camel trains across Mongolia it would be possible for Feng Yu-hsiang to obtain supplies of ammunition, and this is a necessity since Chang Tso-lin has shut him off from the principal arsenals. As this would run counter to the wishes of Chang Tso-lin it is easy to see how the Sino-Russian negotiations may become involved in the fast-growing feud between the Defense Commissioners of the Northwestern and Northeastern frontiers.

Dr. C. T. Wang, China's delegate at the Versailles peace conference and the negotiator of the Shangtung treaty with Japan and the preliminary treaty with Soviet Russia, has been named as the chief Chinese commissioner for the Sino-Russian conference. It was Dr. Wang who as an intimate fellow-Christian was "in" on the *coup d'etat* and was the Finance Minister and Minister or Foreign Affairs in the 24-day rump government with Bolshevisk leanings that was set up under protection of Feng's guns. The other commissioner is the political secretary of Chang Tso-lin and will take orders only from him; he ranks as an assistant and not as a co-commissioner. Dr. Wang is now in Mukden looking over the ground and observing just how the wind is blowing in the Fengtien camp.

When Dr. Wang came up to Peking from Shanghai the other day, having kept under cover during the formulative days of political plotting in Peking, he frankly said that he was not keen that negotiations with Soviet Russia should begin at once. Dr. Wang is himself a politician and willing to work on with Feng Yu-hsiang, yet so far as the Russian question is concerned he wishes to conform to the views of Chang Tso-lin, at least with reference to the Manchurian frontier and the Chinese Eastern railway.

There is another delicate point. Dr. Wang contends that the ideal time to have negotiated the final treaty with Soviet Russia was immediately after the conclusion of the preliminary agreement last year. Since then, he told the writer and other newspapermen, conditions have changed. Chang Tso-lin has made a treaty with the Soviet government independent of that negotiated by Dr. Wang as the representative of the Chinese government. Also he contends that several other obstacles are to be removed. One of these is the demarcation of the Sino-Russian frontier; another is the question of the Chinese Eastern railway; a third is the compensation of Chinese merchants and traders who suffered through the revolutions in Siberia following the overthrow of Czarism, while a fourth is the integrity of Mongolia as an integral part of China.

Within the month the Soviet government has announced the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia and the Mongolians have expressed to the Soviet their deep appreciation of this occupation. During the period of Soviet occupation the Mongols were instilled with Bolshevism and a party known as the Young Mongols was fostered, which party now has the political grip on that vast area. The Young Mongols have their own army, which was trained by the Russians. Should Feng Yu-hsiang, as some fear he may, go over to Bolshevism as a means of strengthening his position in the Northwest, he will have greater power than any other militarist in China. His work in Mongolia then would be easy and he would have the hearty support of the Moscow government, which is not bound by the arms-embargo agreement. By such an act also Feng Yu-hsiang would win the Bolshevik faction of the Kuomingtang, while most of the Bolshevik students of the National and other universities are openly with him.

With Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang far apart and with each occupying a portion of Inner Mongolia and coveting Outer Mongolia as well as the domination of Peking, the outlook for early peace is not a rosy one. Held sternly in check by the strong policy of the United States, the other powers--Great Britain, France and Japan—who would force China to put her house in order and cease fighting, can only growl and whistle for their money—whistle and curse the United States under their breath. Otherwise they would grab enough land to satisfy their debts and let China and its insatiable militarists go hang. So while the United States holds the key to the solidarity of China as a physical unit, this very stand also serves to keep China dismembered as a political unit. Nothing would so quickly reunify China as a little land-grabbing by some European power or Japan. Since there will be no land-grabbing, the way is left open for the militarists to exploit China to suit themselves.

As far as he is concerned personally, Chang Tso-lin seems willing to sit tight in Manchuria, provided he has a fair voice in the management of Peking and a firm grip on the Ministry of Communications. But military necessities have compelled him to reach out. To corner the arsenals it was necessary for him to extend his lines all the way to Shanghai, and to keep the Hanyang arsenal from the Hu Ching-yi-Feng Yu-hsiang combination it was necessary for him to make a deal whereby Hsiao Yao-nan should remain as the power of Hupeh province. But for that Hu Ching-Yi would have attacked Hupeh before this and possibly formed a liason with the Kumingtang troops, who might have been able to come to the Yangtze by way of Hunan. The recent fighting in Honan was for the possession of the arsenal at Kunghsieng, relatively unimportant, but of exceeding value to Feng Yu-hsiang, Sun Yueh and Hu Ching-yi. It is none too certain that Han Yu-kun and Liu Lien-hwa have not been encouraged by Chang Tso-lin.

Although to outward appearances Feng Yu-hsiang is busying himself with his colonization scheme in the Northwest, these same preparations are equally necessary for a military campaign. In addition to these preparations Feng Yu-hsiang is busy in a political way—far busier than many persons believe. Much will come to light after the funeral of Sun Yat-sen. His hand also is shown in the movement for getting control of Shensi province, to isolate and render impotent Governor Yen of Shansi and thus control all that vast section west of Peking and the Peking-Hankow railway to the southern borders of Honan and Shensi. He may have to fight to retain the grip he is now trying to strengthen, and the one person able to challenge him is Chang Tso-lin, who would be reduced in time to a mere Manchurian governor should Feng Yu-hsiang succeed in his political and military ambitions.

Thus far Feng Yu-hsiang has made much progress under the cloak of his colonization scheme. He has 180,000 troops, although but 90,000 rifles and limited ammunition. He has ample railway equipment for the movement of his armies. He is forming a bank in the Northwest that will have note-issuing power and he has a copper-mint at Kalgan. He is exerting increasing pressure on Tuan Chi-jui, the Provisional Executive; within the week he has demanded large sums from the Ministry of Communications—a direct challenge to Chang Tso-lin—and also wants a portion—press reports say $5,000,000—of the proceeds of the new $15,000,000 loan being floated in the face of the protest of the foreign powers. Some time soon Tuan Chi-jui must refuse him or at least flee from office. Then Chang Tso-Lin either must come to the rescue of Tuan Chi-Jui or to Peking itself should Tuan flee. These acts, or any two of them, will be the signal for war. That is why Chang Tso-lin sits so tightly along the full line of the Peking-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow railways, and if necessary will press up the Yangtze to Hankow. A force of troops is at Hsuchow to use the Lunghai railway and strike Hu Ching-yi in the rear whenever the signal is given, while the force recently sent to Paotingfu, in perilous situation of itself, keeps the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang and Sun Yueh separated. Further chess moves are being made. The White King may escape challenge by a bold stroke. A few weeks will tell.

Peking Mar. 28 1925.

New American Club Is Formally Opened

More that 1,000 members and their friends attended the formal opening last Tuesday March 31, from 12 until 2 o'clock of the new American Club in Shanghai. Harold Dollar, president of the club, formally welcomed the guests and members and introduced Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General to Shanghai, who officially opened the club.

Mr. Dollar, in his welcoming speech, recounted the progress of the organization since its inception in 1916 as a bridge club with a limited membership of 52. It was then called the Slam Club. Later the by-laws were changed so as to have unlimited membership, and the club moved to larger quarters at No. 33 Nanknig Road. There the club continued until May 10, 1917, when at a general meeting it was decided to change its name to the American Club. The increasing membership of the club made it necessary to select, in February 1922, the present site and construction was started on the present club building in May, 1923. The building was finished November 28, 1924.

Mr. Cunningham, in officially opening the club, spoke of the completion of the palatial club building as "another milestone in the growth and permanency of our American community in Shanghai." He referred to the common spirit of good fellowship among the various nationalities, especially the Americans and English, that is being enhanced through the club. He also paid tribute to Mr. Dollar as president of the club. The Carlton orchestra furnished music throughout the reception.

What About Wu Pei-fu?

BY PETER S. JOWE

Left to Right:-Bruno Schwartz, of the Associated Press; Marshal Wu Pei-fu; and Peter S. Jowe, representing the Review and the China Press.

AN exile amid the scenes of his shattered hopes and ambitions, the unhappy and forlorn hero Wu Pei-fu, is at the present moment the subject of interesting speculation in China as well as outside. Both his enemies and friends are worried as to what he is going to do. His enemies are fretting and fuming about his possible intentions, fearing that Marshal Wu may stage a surprise move and gradually work his way back to power. His admirers and friends, are no less solicitous about the future plans of the unlucky hero, whom they openly hope may soon come back.

From the humble position of a Brigadier-General within the brief period of a few years, Wu Pei-fu gained such a superior position in China and went up the scale so rapidly that many of his elders were forced into retirement. Until his former friend, and associate Feng Yu-hsiang, turned against him at Shanhaikwan, where Wu's army was engaged in a life and death strugle against his only enemy of consequence, Chang Tso-lin, Marshal Wu Pei-fu was exercising control over thirteen of the eighteen provinces of China proper. But General Feng Yu-hsiang, actuated either by Christian love and patriotism or by other motives not so exalted, caused Wu Pei-fu's power to crumble in a few days. From the heights of a dictator he was reduced to the humble position of a private citizen and deprived of all ranks and honors, taking his refuge on board a little gunboat anchored in the Yangtzse some five hours below Hankow.

The Associated Press correspondent at Hankow, and the writer, believing that reliable information regarding Wu Pei-fu would be most interesting now decided late in February to visit Wu at Hwangchow. Arriving at his gunboat, *Chueh-chuen*, on March 2, we were received in a little cabin which constituted Wu Pei-fu's office, reading room, drawing room and bedroom. The gunboat that Wu is living on it should be understood is not like those belonging to the Navy, where modern comforts are provided. The *Chueh-chuen* and *Chintso*, the other gunboat carrying Wu's troops and officers, were originally Upper Yangtze freight and passenger steamers bought by Wu from the Japanese Tenge Yoko Steamship Company. Wu bought these boats to carry ammunitions and troops up and down the Yangtze. But when he was forced to retire, he took the two boats with him. At the time we visited him, he had more than a thousand loyal troops which had refused to give up their chief in his hour of distress. When Wu tried to disband them as he had done his other troops and send them home to Shantung, Chihli and Honan, these men refused to go. There are also with Wu a number of his loyal adherents, although Wu was deserted by practically all of his fair-weather friends, Mr. Pei Chien-wu, the Chief Secretary who was principally responsible for Wu Pei-fu's uncompromising policy of reunification popularly known as "Unification by Force of Arms," is still the leading figure. Wu also has a number of travelling agents now on a peripatetic mission throughout the country presumably to line up those provinces who are willing to fall in line again to support Wu when the opportunity comes.

When interviewed, Marshal Wu, who is still addressed by his subordinates as "Shing Yueh Shih," which means the High Inspecting Commissioner (of Chihli, Shantung and Honan), he was very reserved and careful in his answers to questions, and frequently excused himself for not answering by saying that at present he is not in a position to discuss matters. Judging from his attitude as revealed in the interview and taking into consideration the trend of thought of those around him, the writer does not hesitate in saying that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is sure to give the world an encore. Just how he is going to do it, depends on how affairs work out and how the wheel of fortune on the Chinese political stage revolves. But that he is determined to come back and on a grand scale too, there is little room for doubt, unless of course the god of luck never passes his door again.

There have been a lot of rumors about Wu's chances of coming back. Many believe that he will never come back but will finally retire to his place of birth at Penglai, in Shantung, if his enemies decide to spare his life. They think that he is tired of political life and so deeply disappointed of his failure through the treachery of one man that his spirit is broken. These men are possibly influenced by the poems which Wu composed at Hwangchow and were published in Hankow. The poems were very pessimistic in tone, to be expected from a man in his state of mind. But some think the reason these poems were sent to the papers for publication was to advertise the fact that Wu was completely down and out, in order that he might gain time for putting over a new rebellion. On the other hand, it is argued that if Wu is willing to quit and is merely afraid that his enemies might arrest him, he could leave China and travel abroad, in which event he would be sure to have the sympathy even of his enemies. This step Wu is not taking, because, so said his staff, Wu does not want to lose face by seeking refuge in a foreign land. This is scarcely supportable, however because no one now-a-days would think that for Wu to travel abroad he would stain his character as a Chinese citizen. Besides, history is full of similar cases where the fallen heros of one nation went to another country, not necessarily to get foreign protection but to permit the situation to cool down at home. Another reason advanced by those who believe that Wu is merely afraid of his enemies while at heart he wants to go into peaceful retirement, is that Wu is lingering in the central Yangtze valley because the government has already appointed a Hsu Chien-ting to arrest Wu. But if this were true, Hsu could have arrested Wu without difficulty, because Hsu arrived in Hankow on March 4 with a fleet of gunboats, but stayed in Wuchang for many days afterwards. If it were Hsu's business to catch Wu, he would have steamed up to defenseless Yochow and taken Wu without trouble.

The truth is Wu and his men are all emphasizing the point that Wu is anxious to retire so as to relieve the concern of his enemies, while it is admitted by those in close touch with Wu that when the people become tired of the present state of chaos and want Marshal Wu to again come out, Wu will not refuse such a proposal. Wu said in his interview: "I will see if they can do it their way, and just let them do it, if they can." When referring to the disrupted railway traffic between Hankow and Peking, Wu blamed it on to Tan Chi-jui. When asked what he thought of the present administration:—"I will let them sell the country, if they so desire." Between these lines, Wu's emotions and thoughts can be clearly read. Further indication of Wu's motive is furnished by the discussion of Chinese affairs with Wu's secretaries. These men clearly pointed out that it is not the intention of Marshal Wu to interfere at the present time, but when people desire his aid to relieve them from the shackles of misrule, Marshal Wu will very likely respond to such a call.

The question is not so much a matter for Marshal Wu to find a pretext for coming back, as it might be that he could inflame the people against the Anfu Club any time he wishes, by reminding them of the notorious career of the Anfu administration before its downfall in its dealings with the Japanese. The guilt of the Anfu Club being pro-Japanese of which Tuan Chi-jui is the chief, during their glorious years of prosperity before 1920, which is practically a known fact; and the unpatriotic acts of the Anfu leaders when in power in selling the birthrights of China to the Japanese in order to serve selfish and partisan interests, as many may recall, were the occasion for a national demonstration of popular indignation against Tuan Chi-jui and his party. The pro-Japanese element of the Anfu party was one of the factors that hastened their downfall at the hands of Wu Pei-fu, and to put it the other way, it was the main thing that made Wu Pei-fu so popular and actually accelerated his meteoric rise to power after his victory over the Anfu administration. The people at the present moment

may have forgotten the traitorous records of Tuan Chi-jui's party, and are willing to let them have a chance to bring about the long-hoped-for tranquility in the country, though they may not forgive their pro-Japanese activities during the last time they were in power. But when Tuan Chi-jui and his outlawed group, who came on the Peking political stage this time through an amnesty issued through Chang Tso-lin's influence, gradually go into decay and prove unable to end the ever widening discord and dissensions in the country, or to use another expression; when the people become fed up with Tuan, Wu Pei-fu's eligibity for leadership is sure to become conspicuous before the eyes of the wearied people.

Should it so happen that Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfu Club renew their friendship and former relations with the Japanese, and again throw themselves into disrepute and infamy through their pro-Japanese propensity no doubt the people will recognize Wu Pei-fu earlier. Tuan Chi-jui at the present juncture is busily engaged with troubles that are endless, and can hardly be accused for having shown pro-Japan leanings. But it can safely be said that Tuan and his associates surely have not fogotten the many courtesies they received from the Japanese, when they were disposed to sell their country to Japan. Nor will Japan forget the good times they had with the Anfu party, in whom they found bright Chinese citizens ready to accept any of Japan's demand on China for a price. If anything is needed to lend color to this aspect of Japan's foreign relations, one needs only to consider the *Reuters* telegram from Tokyo dated March 12, saying that the Japanese government is seriously considering the withdrawal of Mr. Yoshizawa from Peking and the simultaneous appointment of Mr. Obata to be first Japanese Ambassador to Peking to succeed Yoshizawa. The news is further collaborated by a special dispatch in the Japan *Times and Mail*, which adds that the appointment may be gazetted next month. Just who Mr. Obata is, anyone who is in touch with Chinese affairs during the past ten years can easily tell from his memory. Mr. Obata was the Japanese Minister in China during the years that the Anfu party and Tuan Chi-jui were in power, and was reported to be Japan's purchasing agent from China's auction store in Peking, the Anfu Club. And Mr. Obata was not removed from Peking by Japan, until the Anfu party were drubbed out of existence. The appointment of Mr. Obata at this time is a good indication of Japan's desire to renew Tuan Chi-jui's friendship and should Mr. Obata, or any other man who may be appointed in his stead, come to Peking with a fat purse, rapprochement between the needy Anfu party and their old customer would in all likelihood consummate. And the probable sequel to that would be a clamor from amongst the people for a change of government. The Chinese people will always oppose a pro-Japanese administration and Wu Pei-fu stands a good chance of being called out again by the people, in view of the fact that the latter would not tolerate an Anfu-Japan administration.

So Wu Pei-fu has little worry as to what excuse he can find for coming back. The difficult question with now facing him is how he can form a combination of the provinces which will effectively support him. This is what has been troubling him since he failed to reinstate himself in Loyang after his defeat at Shanhaikwan. Just exactly what provinces are going to join the contemplated alliance and what schemes will be employed by the new alliance, only Wu Pei-fu and one or two of his secretaries can tell. There are many reports about this point, but none of them can be taken as true.

Marshal Wu is trying to form a neuclus for future aggrandizement out of an alliance of the provinces of Hunan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Szechuen and Hupeh, which latter province is now outwardly professing allegiance to Tuan Chi-jui. With these provinces under his wing, he would then raise the banner of provincial autonomy and a federated government of self-governing provinces, such that any province that is not satisfied with the Tuan Chi-jui semi-militaristic regime can join by simply declaring themselves an independent province. Wu is now surrounded by visitors from the above mentioned provinces, all of whom are still acknowledging loyalty to Peking while in reality they are giving Marshal Wu Pei-fu their most sympathetic cooperation. Representatives from Hsiao Yao-nan, (Hupeh) Chao Heng-ti, Hunan Yang Sen, (Szechuen), Yuan Tsu-ming, (Kweichow), Ma Chi, (Kawngsi), and such noted Chihli leaders as Chin Yun-ao, who were responsible for the war with the Anfu Party, and practically all others who were associated with him until his defeat. Some of these people visit Yochow as errand runners for their boss. Others go to Yochow to inquire about Wu's health, and still others are flocking to Yochow to congsatulate Wu on his 52nd birthday, on March 30; but it must be known that all are working for the betterment of Marshal Wu's political health, Marshal Hsiao of Hupeh and Governor Chao of Hunan may appear to send their men to Yochow just to give Wu a warning as to his behavior, but this is done to please and calm Peking and Wu's enemies. There is a growing tendency of the representatives of the south western provinces to the Reorganization Conference in Peking to act as a body in their attitude toward the discussions of the conference. The threat of Szechuen's delegate to withdraw from the conference altogether further shows the trend of affairs. The apparent refusal of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, Hupeh, to accept Peking's mandates dismissing and appointing officials under his jurisdiction shows that his loyalty to Peking is only superficial. Several important officials appointed by Peking mandates to important posts in Hupeh are not allowed by Hsiao to take office, and many have been kept waiting though they were appointed a few months ago. In fact the tendency of Hsiao and others to flout Peking's mandates very well illustrates the attitude of defiance of the provinces. Peking, or rather Chang Tso-lin is now unable to whip the provinces into submission all at one time, due to the existing state of rivalry and animosity between Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang. But it can be predicted that if Chang and Feng continue to distrust each other, it would give their common enemy, Wu Pei-fu, a golden opportunity to work out his plans and to challenge both of them when the opportunity presents itself.

No one knows exactly what the future has in store for those concerned with China's troubles. But for those sensationally inclined there is an interesting future ahead. When a man like Wu Pei-fu is determined to struggle on, the world may, soon be called upon to witness another period of painful disorganization. A Peking newspaper identified with Chang Tso-lin's interests recently predicted a peaceful year for China, and seems to think that the present administration is omnipotent and is bringing about a Golden Age to China. But such rosy prediction is sure to vanish. The concensus of opinion among the neutral observers forecasts an endless continuation of the present day chaos.

Hankow, March 26, 1925.

British Chamber of Commerce Holds Annual Meeting

At the annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, held March 26, at the Shanghai Club, the endorsement of the 2½ per cent Customs surtax, granted on the terms and in the spirit in which it was conceived, was voiced in the Chairman's speech. The proposal, he pointed out, was conceived as the first step of a program, the aim of which was to help China to achieve a better system of government than she enjoys at present and to rid trade of its chief obstacles.

The following were elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year: H. E. Arnhold (Arnhold and Co., Ltd.) C.M.G. Burnie (Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.), N. Leslie (Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N. C. Ltd.), H. W. Lester (Dodwell and Co., Ltd.), C. G. S. Mackie (Gibb, Livingston and Co., Ltd.), Brig. Gen. E. M. Macnaghten C. M. G., D. S. O., (British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.), P. W. Massey (Holyoak, Massey and Co., Ltd.), W.J. Monk, (Slowe and Co. Ltd.), F.R. Scott (Mackenzie and Co., Ltd.), G. W Sheppard (Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.), T. H. R. Shaw (Butterfield and Swire.), G. H. Stitt (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.).

The Chairman reported the consent of the Inspector-General of Customs to increase the permanent expenditure on the River Police by a further sum of Tls. 50,000 per annum. This had enabled the staff to be raised to a total of 57, including 16 foreign constables, 9 foreign sergeants, one inspector and one superintendent, with 6 steam launches, 3 motor boats and 16 sampans. The Customs working hours have been extended from 2 to 4 to 1:30 to 4, and the additional half-hour represents a convenience.

Other matters discussed at lhe metting were customs tariff, piece goods, British Pharmacopeia, the Chamber's Chinese Language School, trade inquiries, arbitrations, employment bureau and child labor.

The Need for a New Pacific Cable

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD

AS soon as the new administration comes into office a sincere and earnest attempt will be made to formulate plans that will result in the laying of a new cable to connect the West of the United States with the principal ports of the Orient.

Senator Wesley L. Jones, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, early in the last session of Congress, introduced a bill designed to create a commission to select the route and build the cable, but because of diplomatic difficulties and the pressing necessity for other legislation this bill was not enacted. It will be re-introduced, however, as soon as the new Congress convenes in December next.

The present system of communication with the Far East is notoriously unsatisfactory. The rates are high and the service frequently interrupted. Technicians on the cable business say the high rates are justified by the heavy initial investment involved. Other technicians contend that the cable was laid via the wrong route, and there is no doubt that the proposed new cable will follow the line of flight laid down by the Army aviators who recently flew around the world. By this route the distance from the United States to the Far East, because of the convergence of the meridians, is approximately 2000 miles shorter than the line of the present cable, which stretches from San Francisco via Honolulu and Guam.

The demand for a new cable to the Far East has existed for many years, but it has been especially insistent since the outbreak of the European war. In 1919 Senator Jones introduced a bill authorzing the government to build such a cable, but the country had then passed into the reconstruction stage, when there was an imperative demand for economy, and the legislation failed. During the hearings on this bill the fact was developed that the demand for the cable to Australia from Canada had existed for twenty years before the cable was built. Many different interests were involved and much diplomatic negotiation was necessary, but the take was finally accomplished.

Seeing no possibility of procuring legislation authorizing the construction of a cable to stretch from the United States to the Far East in one appropriation, Senator Jones proceeded to obtain the same result by piecemeal. He introduced a bill providing for the construction of a new cable from Seattle to Alaska. This cable is now finished, the first message having been received over it last November.

The War Department is also in very much better shape to carry on cable construction than it was a few years ago. It has on hand the new cable ship *Dellwood* one of the best vessels in the world for that business. The *Dellwood* recently made two trips from Liverpool to the Pacific coast carrying nearly 1,200 miles of cable in its tanks. She is the best ship of her kind bearing the American flag and is in every way capable of overtaking the work of laying a cable to the Far East.

It seems fairly well settled that in future construction the length of cable spans will be reduced to the minimum for the reason that modern practice has proved that frequent relay stations are much more efficient. For instance, if the new cable to the Far East follows the line of the World Flight along the Aleutian Islands, the longest span will be less than 1,000 miles and the cable will have a capacity of sending approximately one hundred words a minute. The longest stretch of cable in the world is that from Vancouver to Fanning Island, a distance of about 4,000 miles. Because of the higher electrical resistance of this long span, the maximum capacity is not more than ten words a minute.

But before the cable can be built, arrangements will have to be made for landing places in the Orient and it is probable that an island will have to be acquired in the Pacific Ocean. The nearest piece of land to Attu Island on the way to Manila is Marcus Island. For a number of years this island was supposed to belong to the United States. All of the maps and globes published up to about twenty years ago indicate that it is a part of the territory of this country. Its first white settlers were whalers from New Bedford and Gloucester, who used it as a resort at which to winter their ships, and they operated from there in both the Arctic and Indian Oceans. In more recent years, however, this island seems to have become the property of Japan, the Japanese title to it apparently being confirmed at the time when the late President Wilson in the peace proceedings following the war, was handing out territory in the Pacific with a rather lavish hand. It was at this time that the Japanese obtained control of the Marianna group of island, the southernmost situated less than sixty miles distant from Agana, the capital of Guam, where the United States government has spent many millions in building a naval outpost.

Before a cable can be built to the Far East, landing privileges will have to be acquired, and the State Department does not regard this as a particularly propitious time to embark on an enterprise of that kind with Japan. However, there is an alternate route. The cable may be stretched from Attu Island to Petropavlosk on the Kanschatkan coast, from which point there is direct telegraphic and cable communication from Shanghai. Here another difficulty presents itself——the United States has refused to recognize the present Russian government, and nobody seems able to predict with any degree of certainty just what will be the attitude of the administration after March 4 next when Mr. Hughes, the present Secretary of State, leaves office.

Out of the whole jumble of negotiations involving these islands in the Pacific, the United States acquired a very small scrap of territory known as the Island of Yap. It is situated too far south to be of use in the present situation, but it might be traded for Marcus Island, of about equal size, or for one of the small ladrones on the northerly end of the Marianna group. It is hoped that something in the way of a solution to this problem will be worked out before Congress convenes next December.

The terminal of the cable, of course, will be at Manila, from which point it will be connected by lateral lines with Shanghai, Hongkong, Kobe and other centers of population.

It is well known that the Radio Corporation of America has under contemplation the construction of a powerful wireless station somewhere along the Japanese or Chinese coast, but this is not likely to interfere with the construction of the cable for there are certain inadequacies in radio apparatus that make cable construction vitally necessary.

Washington, D. C.
March 10, 1925.

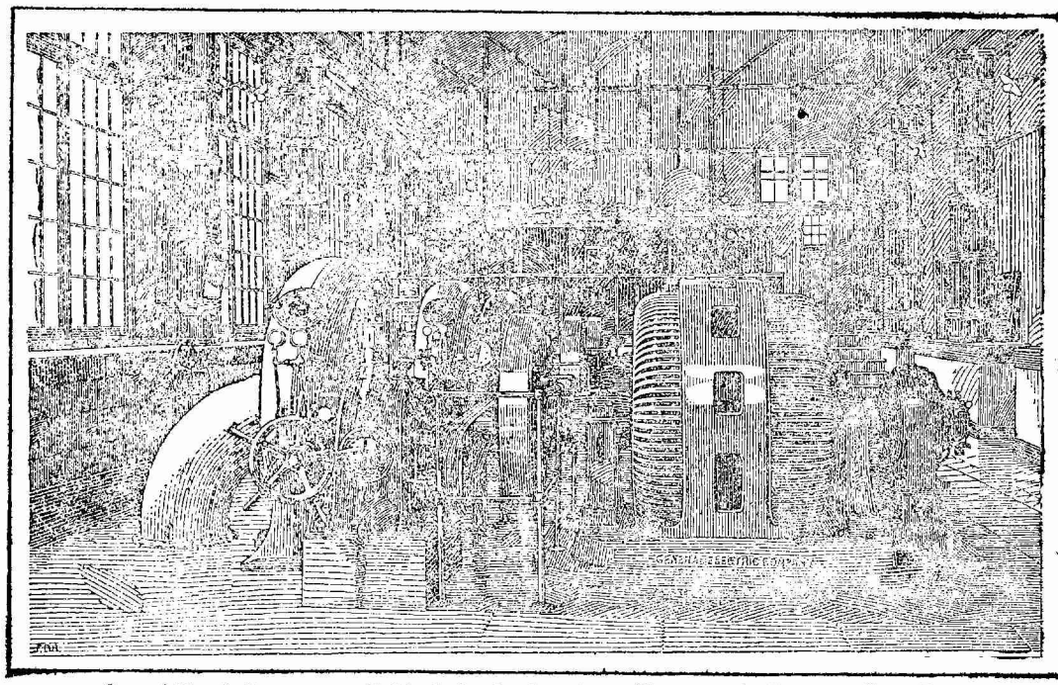
Dollar Company Buys Pacific Mail Liners

The United States Shipping Board has accepted the Dollar Steamship's cash bid of Gold $5,625,000 for the five president type steamers operated between San Francisco and the Orient by the Pacific Mail Company, according to reports received in Shanghai this week which were confirmed by J. Harold Dollar, who has charge of the Dollar Company s interests in the Far East. The cash purchase of the five liners by the Dollar people ends a long period of keen competition. Although the Pacific Mail Company's bid for the liners was Gold $1,125,000 higher than that of the Dollar Line, it was on a deferred payment plan which would have left the government in actual ownership of the boats for a considerable period.

The negotiations for the purchase of the five liners, the *Presidents Wilson, Cleveland, Lincoln, Pierce and Taft*, has created a great deal of interest in Pacific shipping circles. Both the Pacific Mail and the Admiral-Oriental Line each operate five President liners by arrangement with the United States Shipping Board but when the Board called for bids for the purchase of the vessels, only the five boats operated by the Pacific Mail were bid for. It is said that the Pacific Mail may acquire other tonnage to continue their services, as reports that it would confine its business to Central America and the Atlantic were stated as premature by the New York office of that company.

J. W. Huck New Agent In Orient of Great Northern

J. W. Huck, who for the last four years has been the general agent for the Great Northern railway at Kobe, Japan, recently assumed management of the Shanghai office of that railway relieving A. G. Henderson, who has gone to Manila. Mr. Huck has been in the railroad business seventeen years, seven of which have been with the Great Northern. The Shanghai office supervises passenger and freight service of the entire Far East, including China, Japan and the Philippines. According to Mr. Huck; the new Oriental Limited, which was built especially for the Great Northern by the Pullman Company, and which was put into operation June 1, 1924, has been a decided success. Realizing the difficulty and inconvenience encountered by many continental travelers upon transferring from steamers at Seattle to their trains, the Great Northern has worked out a plan whereby the passenger is relieved of all trouble and worry. Missionary and student trade comprises the very large portion of the Great Northern's business from the Orient, according to Mr. Huck.



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SPAIN AND COLONIES—Sociedad Iberica de Construcciones Electricas, Apartado 990, Madrid, Rambla de Cataluna 13, Barcelona; Apartado 330; Bilbao

GENERAL ELECTRIC SERVES AROUND THE WORLD

China's Exports to U. S. During February

The following table compiled from the declared export returns from the various American Consulates in China, which have been obtained through the courtesy of the Officers in charge at the various ports, have been compiled at the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, to show the total declared exports from China to the United States for the month of February, 1925.

(Group 0. Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair—Class 101 to 9939)

	Unit of Quantity	*Quantity*	*Values U. S. $*
Casings (Hog, Sheep, Beef, etc.)	Pounds	.....	454,072
Eggs:			
Fresh	,,	.....	.....
Dried	,,	2,000	2,060
Frozen	,,	357,150	65,352
Products, frozen		.....	.....
Albumen, dry	,,	41,000	37,486
,, frozen	,,	10,440	1,379
Yolk, dry	,,	.....	.....
,, frozen	,,	55,340	9,801
Liquid		.....	.....
Hides, buffalo	,,	230,076	50,630
,, cow	,,	6,361	1,203
,, horse	,,	176	112
Feathers	,,	215,080	77,222
Skins and furs:			
Deer and doe	Pieces	2	1
Goat and kid	,,	839,702	595,359
Sheep and lamb	,,	113,345	324,461
Fox	,,	21,478	258,680
Kolinsky	,,	43,894	139,888
Mink	,,	.....	.....
Marmot	,,	12,606	14,332
Squirrel	,,	367,540	394,796
Moufflon	,,	27	27
Sable	,,	1,457	89,313
Weasel	,,	129,600	178,507
Raccoon	,,	5,322	19,902
Hare and rabbits	,,	198,523	74,834
Dog	,,	.....	.....
Dogskin mats	,,	32,885	68,610
Calf	,,	100	121
Ermine	,,	10,264	15,985
Lynx	,,	.....	.....
Marten	,,	233	4,214
Wolf	,,	1,189	16,836
Nedepeski	,,	.....	.....
All others	,,	579,335	817,751

(Group 1 Vegetable food products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverages—Class 10311 to 17801)

Apricot and peach kernels		.....	.....
Beancake and meal	Pounds	1,397,255	26,840
Cassia	,,	177,734	7,526
Fruits and nuts:			
Ginger, preserved	,,	.....	.....
Peanuts, shelled	,,	15,146,790	705,255
,, unshelled	,,	933,600	36,183
Walnuts, shelled	,,	730,460	142,041
,, unshelled	,,	440,900	28,721
Grains and field crops:			
Buckwheat		.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	,,	189,336	7,605
Hemp seeds	,,	150,050	3,788
Kaoliang	,,	.....	.....
Millet seed	,,	.....	.....
Sesame seed	,,	.....	.....
All other seeds	,,	51,100	2,002
Oils:			
Bean	,,	5,070,215	388,641
Camphor	,,	13,350	6,200
Essential	,,	.....	.....
Peanut	,,	.....	.....
Perilla	,,	398,240	50,189
Wood (Tung nuts)	Gallons	546,540	750,875
All others	Pounds	39,173	4,799
Oil seeds, not otherwise listed	,,	347,692	14,718
Tallow, vegetable	,,	1,802,836	153,304
Tea	,,	100,682	19,497

(Group 2 Other vegetable products, except fibers and wood —Class 20011 to 29616)

Camphor	Pounds	13,350	6,200
Fans (palm leaf)	,,	35,425	7,383
Gallnuts	,,	308,000	35,387
Rhubarb	,,	3,400	821
Quebracho extract	,,	.....	.....
Tobacco leaf	,,	34,612	7,118

(Group 3—Textiles—Class 30011 to 39593)

Carpets	Sq. yds.	1,190	8,989
Cotton, raw	Pounds	2,542,169	591,304
,, waste	,,	6,687	1,261
,, lace ,, embroideries	,,	.....	222,780
Fibres, vegetable and textile and manufactures not otherwise listed	,,	163,571	55,433
Grass cloth and manufacture thereof		.....	.....
Hair, goat		.....	.....
,, camel		.....	.....
,, horse	,,	66,104	35,284
,, human	,,	154,629	56,657
,, nets	,,	5,269	46,921
,, all other	,,	37,836	26,341
Hats, straw	Dozen	8,801	7,006
,, rush	,,	366	869
Mattings and rugs	Sq. yds.	195,238	21,228
Silk, raw	Pounds	682,005	3,732,735
,, wild	,,	73,654	210,980
,, waste	,,	313,487	275,391
,, piece goods	,,	1,685	12,723
,, embroideries	—	.....	2,994
,, miscellaneous	—	.....	2,073
,, pongees	Pounds	416	1,316
,, cocoons, pierced		.....	.....
Strawbraid	Yards	6,890,280	14,062
Wool, sheep's	Pounds	8,681,005	2,454,495

(Group 4—Wood and paper—Class 40181 to 48724)

Books	.....	.....
Bamboo manufactures	.....	17,754
Lumber, blackwoodware	.....	1,868
Paper, umbrellas and lanterns	.....	52,377
Rattan, reel and woodware	.....	1,087

(Group 5 Non-metallic minerals—Class 50011—59590.)

Coal		
Porcelains, Chinaware, pottery, etc.	.....	2,908
Jadeware	.....	868

(Group 6, Ores, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles—Class 60011 to 69999.)

Antimony, crude	Pounds	82,880	5,523
,, oxide	,,	56,000	5,532
,, regulus	,,	1,394,000	167,657
Brassware, bronzeware, copperware		.....	10,461
Gold bars		.....	.....
Gold coins		.....	.....
Iron Ore		.....	.....
Jewelry		.....	.....
Pig Iron		.....	.....
Tungsten ore		.....	.....

(Group 7. Machinery and Vehicles—Class 70011 to 79361.)

Electric lamps	.....	.....

(Group 8. Chemicals—Class 80021—87519.)

Acid, tannic		.....	.....
Blister flies (Conthardies)	Pounds	1,334	787
Chemicals and drugs	—	.....	.....
Firecrackers	Pounds	443,719	75,534
Musk	Ounces	545	9,739

(Group 9. Miscellaneous—Class 90101– 99999.)

Art, works of		.....	.....
Bristles	Pounds	65,781	111,597
Household and personal effects		.....	5,743
Mah Jongg		.....	.....
Unenumerated articles		.....	657,002

GRAND TOTAL.....U.S. $15,025,246

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Suggestion for a Far Eastern Sales Trip

A recent number of *Commerce Reports*, a publication of the United States Department of Commerce, gives information of interest to the American business man who is planning a trip to the Far Eastern countries. In planning a business trip to the Far East the first consideration is whether it shall be made eastward by way of Europe or over the more direct Pacific route. A traveler wishing to cover Japan and China only obviously prefer the westward route, but if he has business interests in India or the Straits Settlements he might find it advantageous to follow the eastern course, especially if he also has business in Europe.

Climatic and business conditions in Japan are favorable during the months from October to May, inclusive. The best period to visit that country is from late September to early December, although the months of April and May are almost as desirable. From the beginning of the "Nyubai" or rainy season, which commences around June 1 and lasts for a month, and until the middle of September, activity of every sort is at a low ebb because of the extremely unpleasant weather conditions. The only other time that a traveler should avoid is the week immediately following the new year, when business of every sort ceases.

Generally, it will be necessary for a commercial traveler to visit only the two main trade centers. The first and most important is Tokyo, the capital and the point at which commercial and financial activities are centralized. The head offices of all the important import and export firms are located in Tokyo, and every industrial concern of any importance mantains an office in that city. Yokohama, the principle port and center of the raw-silk trade, is only 20 miles distant and is accessible by train or trolley. The other district of importance is the industrial area which centers around Osaka and includes the important port of Kobe. Most of the large manufacturing undertakings of the country are situated in that district, which also includes Kyoto, the old capital and cultural center of Japan. These three cities are located within a radius of 60 miles and have excellent trolley and rail communications. Hotel accommodations in all the important cities are excellent, although the congestion during the spring and fall months makes it advisable to secure revervations in advance.

Most commercial travelers visiting China find it advisable to visit the three main trade centers, namely, Peking and Tientsin in North China, Shanghai in central China, and Hongkong and Canton in the southern district. Of these, Shanghai is by far the most important, since approximately one-half of the total foreign trade of China is handled through that port and all of the more important trading firms have their head offices there.

It is advisable for visitors to plan their itinerary so as to reach the north and central China districts during the spring or fall months, when climatic conditions are most agreeable and commercial activity is at its heigth. However, if this is not feasible, any time between the middle of September and the early part of June will be satisfactory. The summer months should be avoided if possible, on account of the excessive heat and general trade stagnation which prevails at that time. It is also wise to avoid the prolonged holidays during the Chinese New Year festival, which usually occurs early in February. Hongkong and Canton, owing to their semitropical climate, should be visited during the winter months.

Weekly bookings can be obtained to Manila from Hongkong, a distance of 631 nautical miles. The best time to visit the Philippines is during the cool, dry months from November to February, as humidity is very high during the rainy season and much inconvenience is sometimes suffered from typhoons.

Commercial travelers should not arrive in India before the first of November and should plan to leave before the last of March. October is often considered Bombay's worst month. During the winter season, which begins about the middle of November in Calcutta, and rather later in central and southern India, travelers are fairly comfortable. In Calcutta the weather begins to be uncomfortably warm by the middle of March. The rainy season throughout India vary from June to September, according to the locality, while April and May are hot, dry, and dusty. In Madras the months of October to December are very wet, and trips to that place should be postponed until later, as the rain falls in torrents and it is difficult to get about.

The Temple of Dutiful Widowhood

BY P. SHKURKIN

(From *Kitaiskia Legends*, a personal collection of Chinese and Central-Asiatic Legends, Reprinted from the Living Age.)

There is a small town called Nu-Chuan in Southern Manchuria, on the river Lao-Ho. Of its numerous temples the most revered is Tse-Siao-sy, built not very long ago. Like all temples whose names end in *sy*, it is not dedicated to a deity, but to the memory of a heroine who lived in recent times and is not yet raised to the rank of a protecting spirit.

The name Tse-Siao-sy means 'Temple of Dutiful Widowhood.' It contains eleven statues of young boys kneeling before the deities of the temple, and the watchman—for the 'sy' temples do not have priests—will gladly tell you the story of the following incident, which happened about the year 1900, and is, of course, remembered and borne out by many living witnesses among the townspeople.

During the so-called Boxer rebellion a ramshakle hut stood on the site of the present temple; the mud wall around it was in ruins, and no outbuildings remained, for they had been burned for fuel. The two square windows of the *anza* were covered with oiled paper, torn in many places, and inside you could see nothing but a bare sleeping bench, a black table, a stool, and a cracked bowl. Nothing else—not even the usual trunk of every Chinese household! Evidently the people who lived in the fanza were very poor.

The fanza belonged to an old, destitute woman, who lived with her young widowed daughter-in-law. They had long sold every valuable that remained after the death of the young woman's husband, and could not earn enough by going out to work by the day to support themselves. There is n't much work to be found in a small Chinese town. Rich people have their servants; poor people have their work done by members of the family. To crown their misfortunes, the two widows had no relatives except in distant Shantung.

And so the old woman began to beg the young one to marry again. The young widow, however, would not listen.

'Mother,' she said, 'how can you ask such a thing of me? How could I thus disgrace the memory of my dear hushand and your own son!'

'Dear daughter!' answered the old woman, 'I understand; but what shall we do if we have nothing to eat? You are young and may survive but do you wish to see me starve to death?'

The poor young woman wept bitterly and did not know what to do. Loyalty to the memory of a deceased husband is a high virtue in China, and it seemed a disgrace to her to sacrifice her widowhood; on the other hand, *siao*, or respect for her mother-in-law, who took the place of her own mother, bade her submit to the old woman's will.

A time came when they had nothing to eat for two days; and the young widow could not bear the old woman's tears any longer, and consented to marry whomsoever her mother-in-law found for her.

'Oh, I already have a good man for your future husband,' said the overjoyed old woman, and departed hurriedly.

In an hour's time she returned bringing a man about thirty years of age, in shabby clothes, and rather rough of manner, but with kind eyes. He was a carpenter, a good worker, and the young woman had seen him twice before in her life.

When the customary greetings had been exchanged, the carpenter began at once to talk about the business in hand; for all of them were very poor people and could not afford all the prescribed formalities: sending go-betweens, presents, and what not. He could waste no time, for the next morning he must go to work at the usual early hour.

'Your honorable mother has told me,' he said, 'that you are willing to marry me. I have already paid her one hundred and fifty diao—I greatly regret that it was so little, but I had no more to give. Are you willing to be the mistress of my house?'

The young woman wept. She knew that the carpenter was an industrious worker; but she also knew that he was a widower, that his recently deceased wife had left two little boys and girl born only five months before. But the carpenter's eyes and voice were kind; and besides, she had no longer any choice. She wiped her eyes and said:—

'So you have already paid mother for me. I cannot disobey her wishes.'

Since bridegroom and bride were both widowed people, and three hungry children were waiting for their supper at the carpenter's house, they simplified their wedding ceremony to the utmost: the carpenter took his bride's small bundle and led her home. The marriage was concluded.

The old woman remained alone in her cold and empty fanza, and not until then did she realize how much her daughter-in-law had meant to her.

'How can I live without you,' she mourned, 'my obedient, kind daughter! Why did I bid you leave me? What good will this money do me now?

She thrust the package with the hundred and fifty diao into a crack in the wall, lay down, and lamented and wept until sleep closed her eyes in the early hours of the morning.

Another fanza stood close by the old woman's home. It was a schoolhouse. Usually in China neighboring properties are entirely separated from each other by high clay walls. But the wall of the old woman was crumbling to pieces, and the inquisitive schoolboys used the opportunity to spy out all that went on in her house. They saw the lonely mother-in-law put away her money, and as soon as the school-teacher was engaged elsewhere a quickwitted, mischievous boy had a wicked thought:—

'Would n't it be fun to take that money?' he asked his companions.

The boys partially seconded him in chorus. Only one lad, by the name of Bai, protested.

'Look here, Chang, and you all: you've forgotten the rules. What you propose to do is stealing.'

Some of the younger ones hesitated. But Chang struck Bai on the head and said:—

'You're a dunce. The old woman said—we heard it ourselves—that she did not need the money. So we can take it. Have you thought of all the pears and preserved hawthorne berries, and lotus seeds, and cookies we can buy with it?'

The temptation was too strong. Bai protested, but they silenced him with threats, and the crime was committed.

The old woman awoke next morning. The happenings of the day before had faded in her memory, and she was surprised at not hearing her daughter's soft voice near her. Then she remembered all, and her heart sank she thought that now she was all alone in the world.

'But then,' she thought, 'I have the money. For a few months, at least, I can keep from starving. Now I'll have to hurry and buy something to treat my daughter and her husband when they pay me the ceremonial visit. The house is empty—I must run along and get at least some *siao-mi-tsy* and a little pork. How much money shall I take for it? Five diao will do.'

She dressed hastily and stood up on the *kan*—the sleeping-bench—to get the money she had tucked away into the crack the day before.

The money was not there. It must have fallen down on the kan, of course. She searched the kan and the rags that served her as bedding. The money was not to be found. She searched the whole fanza, looking into every crack and fissure, of which there were so many. Not a trace of the treasure.

'Oh, I am the most unfortunate of women! Abandoned by all, robbed by spirits,—for there were no people in the house,—disgraced for life! I can live no longer!'

The old woman climbed up on the kan, swung her belt over a rafter, put around her neck—and jumped down.

Noontime came. The carpenter's young wife, who had risen early and cooked a meal for her husband and his children, was waiting for him to come back from the market where he had gone to buy the customary presents for his mother-in-law—a new dress, and a silver ring, bracelet, and hairpin, that were to be presented to her to-day. To be sure, the carpenter had now spent all he had saved by years of hard labor; but be did not regret it. He saw that he had now a good, kind wife who would take care of his children. 'And money—what does that matter in the end?' he thought. 'I 'll save that much again.'

'Well, wife,' he said, stepping across the threshold, 'we cannot go to see your mother together. Go first, and I'll stay to watch the children. When you come back, I'll go.'

The young woman obeyed, took the presents, and went to her old home.

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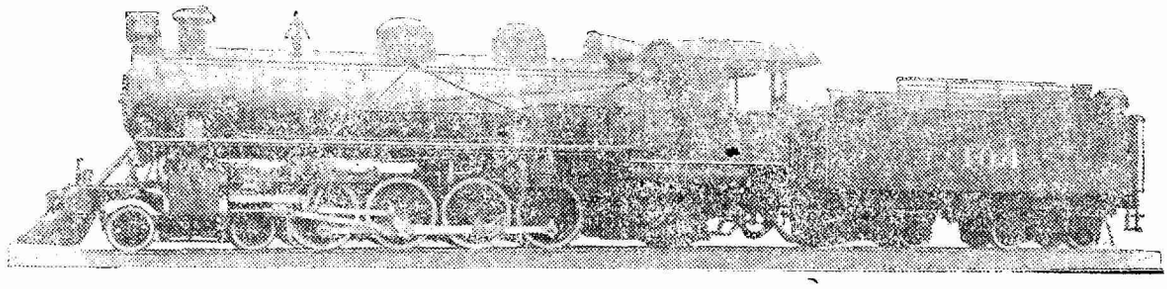

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Shanghai.

'What is the old mother doing alone?' she thought while she walked. 'Surely she must be very lonely and unhappy. Nobody to take care of her any longer! To be sure, as soon as we can hire a larger house, with a kan big enough for the whole family, I shall ask my husband to take her to live with us!'

She came to the old fanza; but the door was closed, and nobody met her to bid her welcome as the custom required. She entered—O horror! A long dark body hung from the ceiling.

With a wild scream she threw herself down, embracing the feet of the old woman.

'Mother,' she cried, 'forgive me. I see now that you only thought of my welfare. You did not wish to see me beg, but you could not live without me. And I, the ungrateful, thought only of myself! I failed to devote my life to your old age, and left you for a new husband! No, mother, you shall not stay alone. I know my duty now: I shall meet you *there* and take care of you always!'

And the frantic young woman hanged herself beside her mother-in-law.

Two hours passed. The carpenter waited for his wife patiently. What could have happened to her? She knew that he ought to go to work soon, and also that he had to pay the ceremonial visit to-day, for if he postponed it he would lose face forever. And no dinner cooked for the children!

He thought for a long time, and finally, telling his oldest boy to watch the babies, hurried to the old woman's fanza. The crumbling stet greeted him sullenly. The door was open, but all was still, and no one met him. He entered—and the scene that he beheld struck him like a thunderbolt.

Silently he sat down on the kan and stared for a long time at the two hanging bodies of which one was only a few hours ago his obedient and kind wife, whom he expected to be the sure foundation of a new family hearth.

'And so,' he thought, 'now I have neither money nor wife. If I had only refrained from mixing with these two women's affairs, both would have been living now. That means that I am at fault, though I did not intentionally do wrong. Probably some sin I committed *there*, in a previous life, prevents me from securing happiness. Those are things you cannot resist, and I shall not try to.'

The carpenter rose slowly, made a noose from his belt, and hanged himself beside his wife.

The schoolboys saw it all, and knew what was going on in the miserable hut next door. Terror seized them as they saw first one, then two, and finally three dead bodies swinging under the neighboring roof. They knew that if only one of the three souls that each person possesses clings for a time to the body it has tenanted—and how much more it would cling to the body of a suicide!—its revenge is sure to overtake the guilty.

The teacher finally noticed that the boys were extremely worried. He began to ask questions, and made one boy take him to the neighboring fanza.

The authorities were notified. An investigation took place. The case seemed somewhat unusual, but very clear nevertheless: obviously, the old woman had hanged herself because unable to bear her loneliness and poverty; the young woman committed suicide because she felt her indirect responsibility for her mother-in-law's act; and the husband willingly left this world because he considered himself the cause of these two deaths. The case was one of great beauty and propriety according to Chinese ethics. The local high official instantly sent for the carpenter's children and adopted them; and on the same day he sent a detailed report to the Governor, asking him to submit the case to the Son of Heaven himself, and to secure permission to build a shrine in honor of 'the three faithful to their duty.'

That night the schoolboys next to the old woman's fanza could not sleep. The air was close and heavy; the teacher himself was restless.

Suddenly a terrific clap of thunder rent the atmosphere. It seemed to the boys as if thousands of cannon were bombaring the poor little schoolhouse. The tempest unchained its fury over their very heads and refused to give them respite. Fiery serpents writhed in the sky incessantly.

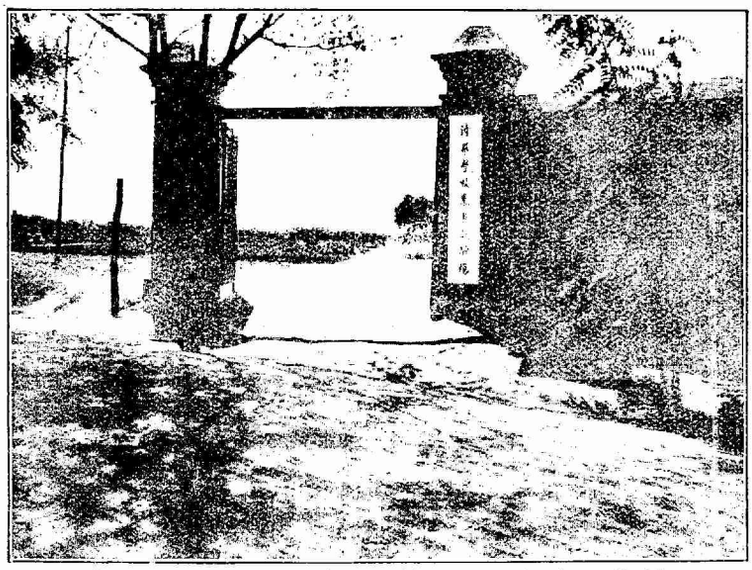
The teacher stepped out to see whether the horizon was not clearing up—and instantly the thunder subsided. But as soon as he returned indoors the storm was as terrific as before. Soon he stepped out again, and again the thunder stopped—only to renew its force when he returned to the house. Then the old teacher understood that the thing was

(*Continued on page 139*)

Agricultural Education in North China

CHUNJEN C. CHEN

CHINA has been long known as an agricultural country, and it is from her agriculture that the main wealth of the country will always be derived. The possibilities of contributing to the efficiency of agriculture thru agricultural education seem more definitely certain than thru any other means. It is, therefore, important to make a survey of present conditions in all institutions of agricultural training in various sections of China, in order to find out what things have already been taken up, what problems are left to be studied. Indeed, in a large country like China, there are so many different institutions carrying on the work and under such diversified conditions that one cannot relate the situation but in a general way. The writer recently had the opportunity of visiting several agricultural institutions in North China and wishes to present a brief account of them for those interested in Chinese agricultural education.



Agricultural Experiment Farm, Tsing Hua College, Peking

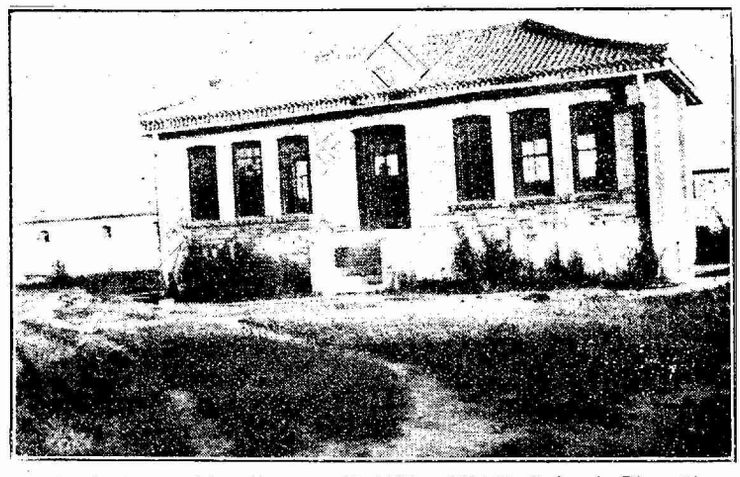
National College of Agriculture, being the first government agricultural college of collegiate grade, is located outside of the West City of Peking and has been established since 1908. The College is supported by an annual appropriation of 100,000 dollars Mex. from the central government and has now an enrollment of 160 students, thirteen of whom are girls. Courses are offered in the departments of general agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, horticulture, biology (including plant diseases and entomology), agricultural chemistry, and silk-worm culture. The faculty members include graduates of American universities and Japanese colleges, as well as of local agricultural schools. The College maintains one central experiment station on the college campus and four sub-stations elsewhere, with a total acreage of 3052 mows (one mow is approximately equivalent to 1/6 acre.). Of the total acreage, 350 mows have been laid out for growing rice; 70 mows have been designated to carry out wheat and corn breeding investigations; 52 mows to the use of conducting a nursery; 370 mows for forestation; 45 mows for general orchard; 15 mows for vegetable gardening; 7 mows for floriculture; 297 mows for crop rotation experiments and variety test; 132 mows for growing cotton; and 64 mows for planting mulberry trees. Two of the sub-stations, having an area of 1460 mows of hilly land, are used for forestation only.

The Animal Husbandry Department is equipped with two cattle barns, one dairy room, one sheep barn, one poultry house and one horse stable. It possesses 5 Ayrshire, 2 Holsteins, and 10 Mongolian cattle, 50 Marino sheep, 50 white leghorn fowl, and about 10 horses and mules. The Horticulture Department has only a few hot houses of native type.

In equipment and acreage, the National College of Agriculture is considered the only agricultural institution of high learning in the North, and it should have a much larger enrollment and more steady development. It has been, however, very unfortunate that students' strike, teachers' politics, and frequent change of presidents in the past few years, had really brought the organization to a standstill. The courses of instruction have therefore become actually of a secondary grade.

The Department of Agriculture of Peking University, or Yenching Ta Hsueh, supported by the funds from American Missions and American Committee for China Famine Relief, has, at present, an enrollment of 25 students, a staff of three instructors, a general farm of 1200 mows at Nan Yuan and a plant breeding and vegetable garden of 30 mows at Haitien. It also maintains a floriculture division with 4 modern glass houses inside the city of Peking, which is run more for commercial gain than for instructional purposes.

The Department offers a four-year general agriculture course leading to a degree of Bachelor of Science and a two year short course in practical agriculture. The students of the regular course are required to devote the first two years to the study of the arts and general sciences, and the second two years to professional training in agriculture. All the students must, however, spend a portion of every summer vacation in supervised farm practice; such as, plowing, planting, cultivating, weeding, canning, and control of insects and diseases. In the summer of 1923, a class of ten students, which the writer had the pleasure of supervising, canned three thousand cans of tomatoes, besides their other general farm work. It is promised that a modern dairy with imported breeds and a general animal husbandry division will be started on the new campus of the University at Haitien next spring. As to the experimental and extension side ef agricultural education, the Department has not yet worked out any plans.



Agricultural Class Rooms, Hui Wen Middle School, Changli

Tsing Hua College has recently started a department of agriculture on a small scale. At present, it offers only first year general agriculture to meet the needs of those students who plan to pursue agricultural studies in American colleges. The plan of forming a four-year course

Students Practical Gardening Hui Wen Middle School, Changli

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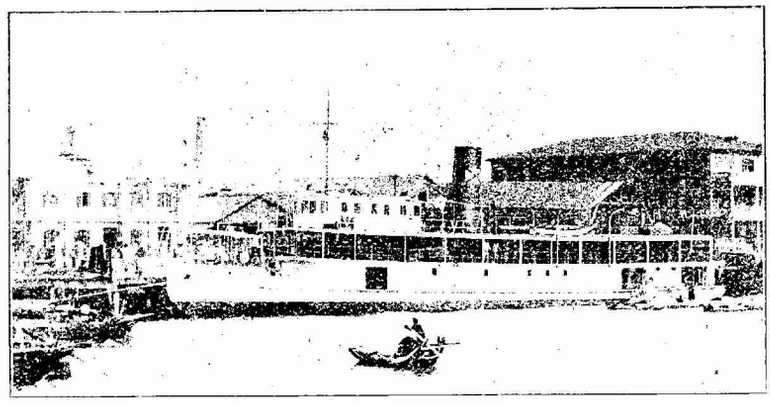

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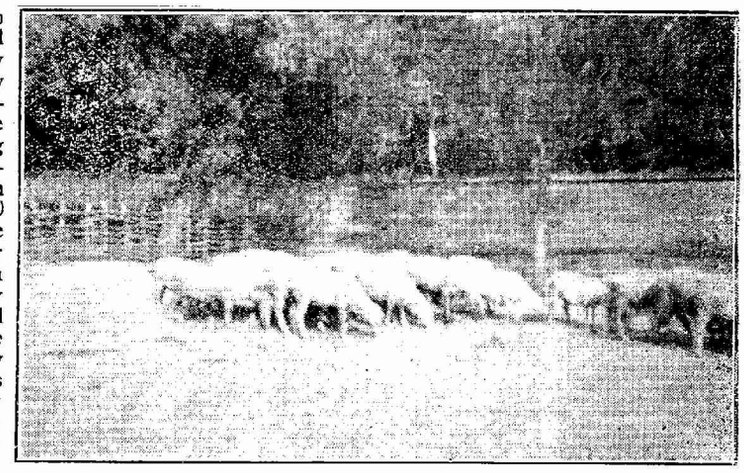
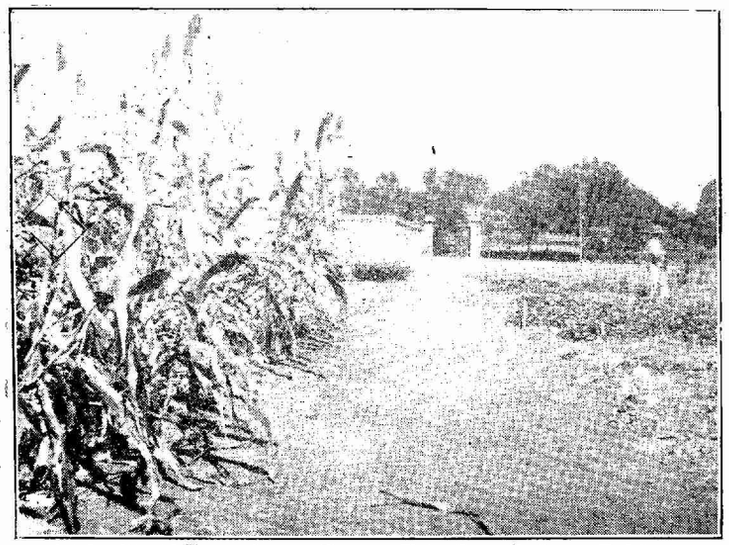
in agriculture suitable to the local conditions of North China has, however, been considered. An agricultural experiment station of 131 mows has therefore been duly organized, and many definite projects have been already started. Of the total acreage, 24 mows have been designated to the use of general cropping; 50 mows have been laid out in permanent experiment plots for carrying on the four-year rotation test, crop breeding investigations, irrigation test and variety trials; 25 mows have been assigned to the use of flower and vegetable gardens; 20 mows to the use of orchard and vineyard; 8 mows to the use of student's practice ground; and the rest is left for farm buildings. Besides, with the view of doing extension work among local farmers, and extensive farm survey is now being carried on, and a fair for exhibiting local farm products will also be arranged in the near future The College also has access to the Peking Model Dairy which is located next to the campus and which possesses about thirteen pure-bred Ayrshires with a modern dairy building and new equipments under the most up-to-date scientific management. The dairy is able, at present, to supply milk to the college community as well as many parts of Peking City.



Merino Sheep, National College of Agriculture, Peking

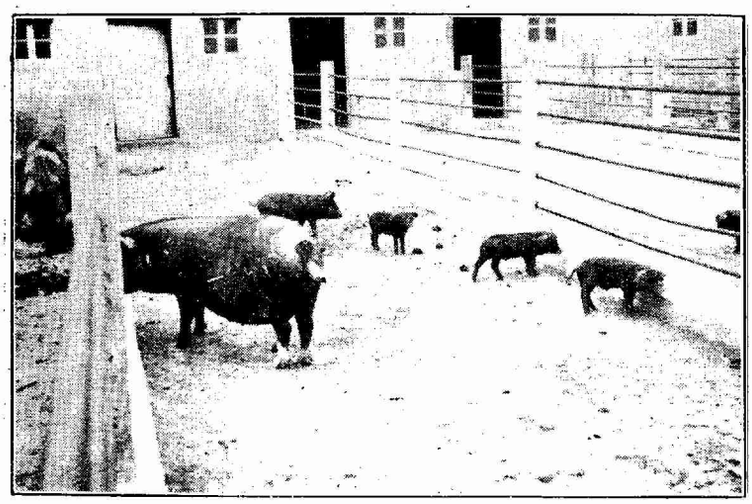


Agricultural Experiment Farms Tsinghua College, Peking

The Hsiang Shan Children's Home in the Western Hills, outside of Peking City, headed by ex-premier, Mr. Hsiung Hsi-lin, has also an agricultural department offering secondary agricultural instruction with a staff of seven members. It has a regular class of 30 pupils who are taught general principles of modern agriculture and farm practice. The school has several breeds of cattle, hogs, poultry, goats, and horses for class work. A good sized apiary for instruction in bee culture and a modern greenhouse for floriculture are also maintained.

In addition to the regular class instruction, the movement of organizing boys' and girls' agricultural clubs, upon the advice of the writer, has been started among the pupils in the school. The clubs which have been organized are the silkworm culture club, crop growing club, bee club, and poultry club. Each member of every club is given a project and is expected to carry out the work, from the beginning of the project to the marketing of the products, at his or her own initative under the instructor's guidance. At the completion of the project, a prize show is held in which the best accomplishment is rewarded.

The Agricultural Department of Hui Wen Middle School of Changli Hsien, Chihli, supported by the Methodist Mission, is doing fine work in training the rural boys with secondary scientific agriculture and in giving the community the benefits of agricultural educa-



Berkshire Hog and Modern Hog House, Tsingtao Agricultural Experiment Station

tion. At present the school is provided with one study room provided with a laboratory, one lecture hall with offices, several dormitories and a few seed store rooms. The enrollment is about fifty pupils.

The program of instruction consists of theoretical training in modern agriculture in the class room and of farm practice in the field. Each boy is given a piece of land of about one mow and is assigned the project of growing a certain crop, such as cabbages, cotton, sweet potatoes, etc. Each boy is expected to take care of his own project from the seed planting up to the marketing of the crop. This is to give the boy real practical training in farm business. The school also holds a farmers' institute in winter so as to get together the farmers of the district and give them lectures and demonstrations on modern agricultural methods. Besides, the school is carrying on extension work among the grape growers, devoting a total acreage of 70 mows to the controlling of leaf insects by spraying with arsenate of lead. The result is very successful and encouraging. It is said that, two years ago, only one farmer was willing to try spraying, but, at present, the demand is greater than the School can meet. Because of the spraying, an increase of three times in the production of grapes is now being reported.

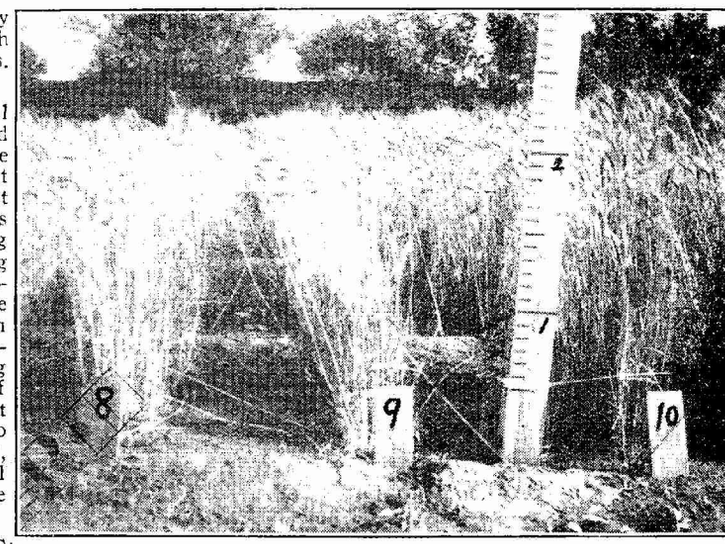
The Central government Agricultural Experiment Station is located outside the Peking City and has been established and supported by funds from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce since 1908. The Station has an area of 1052 mows of land, of which 115 mows of upland are for general crops, 167 mows of wet land for rice culture, 26 mows for flower and vegetable garden, 126 mows for orchard, 62 mows mulberry, and 85 mows for buildings. The departments of horticulture, plant industry, silk culture, zoology, insects and plant diseases, chemistry, and business have been organized to carry on the proper investigations. A good collection of economic insects, plant diseases, and plant specimens have been made in the early days. A small zoological park is also attached.

Cross breeds of Holstein and Mongolian, Tsingtao Agricultural Experiment Station

The station did carry on many scientific investigations during the past years, but now it has unfortunately, as many other governmental organizations have, fallen into the clutches of politics. It is now nothing but a public park operated on a commercial basis, and the technical staff as well as the scientific researches have been altogether dropped.

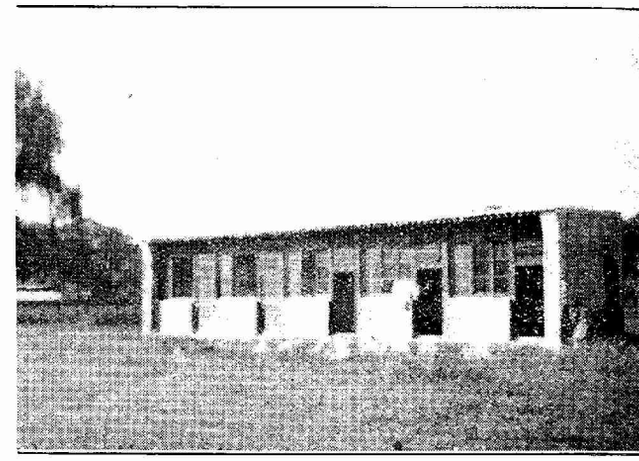
The Agricultural Experiment Station of Tsingtao is located at Li Tsun about 9 miles from the city of Tsingtao. It was first established by Germans during their occupation and is now being taken over by the Chinese administration of Tsingtao. The station is a well equipped one, with modern buildings and barns, and has total acreage of 357 mows of land. There are fields of various crops for different tests, orchards, 25 Holstein cattle, several Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, a few Merino sheep, several draft horses and mules, and a large number of poultry breeds; notably Leghorns, Cochin, Langshan, and Plymouth Rock. The station is operated by a staff of 4 members and 17 hired laborers with a monthly expenditure of twelve hundred dollars. The station also plans to start some extension work among the farmers of the surrounding country.

The foregoing account of seven agricultural institutions is rather a brief but true report, and it brings to the public the present condition of agricultural education in North China. In conclusion, the writer endeavors to say that the efficiency of agriculture in North China can be brought forth and the nucleus of China's modern agriculture can be formed, only when these institutions are all put into proper functioning and development, under properly trained technical experts.



Wheat Breeding Plots, Yenching University, Peking

Agricultural Experiment Station,
Tsing Hua College.
Peking.



Poultry House Nat'l College of Agriculture, Peking

The Temple of Dutiful Widowhood

(*Continued from page 134*)

not as simple as he thought. He bade all of the boys rise and said:—

'One of us has committed a crime, and Shang-Dan Nian-Nian, the goddess of lightning who holds a glittering mirror in either hand, wants us to appear before her. Let us all step out into the yard, so as to show her that none of us is afraid of her wrath!'

The boys, trembling with fear, stepped out of the schoolhouse—all except one, who hid in a corner, weeping and begging to be left alone. It was Bai. The astonished teacher questioned him, and the boy said:—

'I am the great criminal. I knew that the boys were going to steal the old woman's money, and I tried to dissuade them, but did not succeed. It means that I am at fault, and the goddess wants to punish me!'

'But if you are guilty the gods will find you anyway. Cheng-Huang, the protector of our city, will accuse you, and Pang-Guan, the celestial judge, will inflict the punishment upon you. You cannot hide from them. Why, then, do you want to expose the others to divine wrath at this moment, without sharing it?'

Bai wept bitterly, but obeyed. But as soon as he and the teacher stepped out a frightful thunderbolt deafened them and flung them far aside. When they recovered consciousness they saw the bodies of the eleven other pupils lifeless upon the ground. The storm subsided. There was stifling odor of sulphur in the air.

The local chief saw himself in duty bound to write an additional report to the governor. Soon an edict came back from Peking ordering a temple built where a mere shrine had been at first intended. And that is how Tse-Siao-sy, the 'Temple of Dutiful Widowhood,' came to be erected.

Civic Progress Shown In 1924 Municipal Council Report

The annual report of the Shanghai Municipal Council for 1924, issued recently to the ratepayers, shows considerable progress in all departments of civic administration. Ordinary meetings of the Council took place upon twenty-five occasions during the year, but during the state of emergency caused by the provincial war, nine special meetings were convened. Following is a resume of the report issued by seven departments of the local administration:

Shanghai's health during 1924 was good in spite of the menace occasioned by the influx of tens of thousands of war refugees and the re-appearance of bubonic plague among rats and human beings after an absence of eight years, according to the annual report of Dr. C. Noel Davis, Commissioner of Public Health. The death rate among resident foreigners, including Japanese, was 17.1 a thousand as compared with 17.2 during 1923. Among Chinese the death rate was 11.2 compared with 10.3 in 1923.

A total of 91,319 Chinese and 377 unrepresented foreigners were summoned or apprehended and charged before the Mixed Court during 1924, according to the report. Foreign civil cases filed during the year were 1,040 and Chinese civil cases 1,582. The number of Chinese civil cases heard was 2,963, and increase of 782. The court held a total of 2,271 sessions of which 900 were for criminal cases. Almost half of the criminal cases——42,592——were concerned with ricshas, and other traffic offences and nuisances accounted for a great share of the rest. There were 99 cases of murder and attempted murder; 18 manslaughter; 715 assault; 84 abduction; 209 extortion; 243 robbery; 107 fraud; 3,883 opium; and 2,247 gambling. Heavy increases in the number of murders and armed robberies during the year are attributed to the influx of soldiers in the vicinity of the Settlement and to the increased traffic in arms. Fortyone murders, two of them foreigners, were committed as compared with 23 in the previous year. A slight decrease in property theiving is noted. Fifty-seven prisoners were handed over to the military governor and executed during the year.

Labor disputes in the Settlement during 1924 resulted in a loss to the workers of approximately 157,540 days wages, which calculated at 40 cents a day would be equivalent to $63,016.20 while workers in the Chinese territory on the borders of the Settlement lost 132,190 days

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SHANGHAI

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wages. The most serious strike of the year occurred at the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company factory and was due to the activity of agitators who gained control of the employes union. A total of 1,600 Russian refugees emigrated from Shanghai in 1924 and about 1,000 arrived here. The number of Russians unemployed at the end of the year and dependent entirely upon charity was approximately 1,350; while about 2,000 were partially supported by charitable institutions.

Opium smuggling and smoking continued to flourish notwithstanding the preventive efforts of the police. That these efforts were considerable is shown by the fact that 655 raids were conducted during the year as a consequence of which 3,287 persons were fined, 618 persons were imprisoned and $57,126.49 accrued to the Council in fines and confiscations. At the close of the year there were 310 members in the foreign branch of the police force, 219 in the reserve branch, 46 in the Japanese branch, 770 in the Sikh branch, and 1,680 in the Chinese branch.

Fire losses in the Settlement during 1924 were estimated at Tls. 602,805, and increase of Tls. 349,292, over the previous year, according to the annual report of Chief Officer M. W. Pett of the Settlement Fire Brigade. Foreign losses during the year were Tls. 508,110 and Chinese losses Tls. 94,695. The property at risk on buildings and contents within the Settlement is estimated at Tls. 23,702, 550, being an increase of Tls. 5,159,885 over the previous year. During the year Bubbling Well station was occupied and proved beneficial in the handling of fires in the Western District.

The matter of water supply, the Chief Officer writes, is deserving of immediate attention. He calls attention to the need of hydrants in the Central District, stating that with the exception of some along the Bund, Peking Road, Thibet Road and one or two against Sincere Block, no hydrants have been installed during the last 25 years. He also dwells upon the need of fire prevention appliances, particularly in godowns, where the heaviest losses occurs.

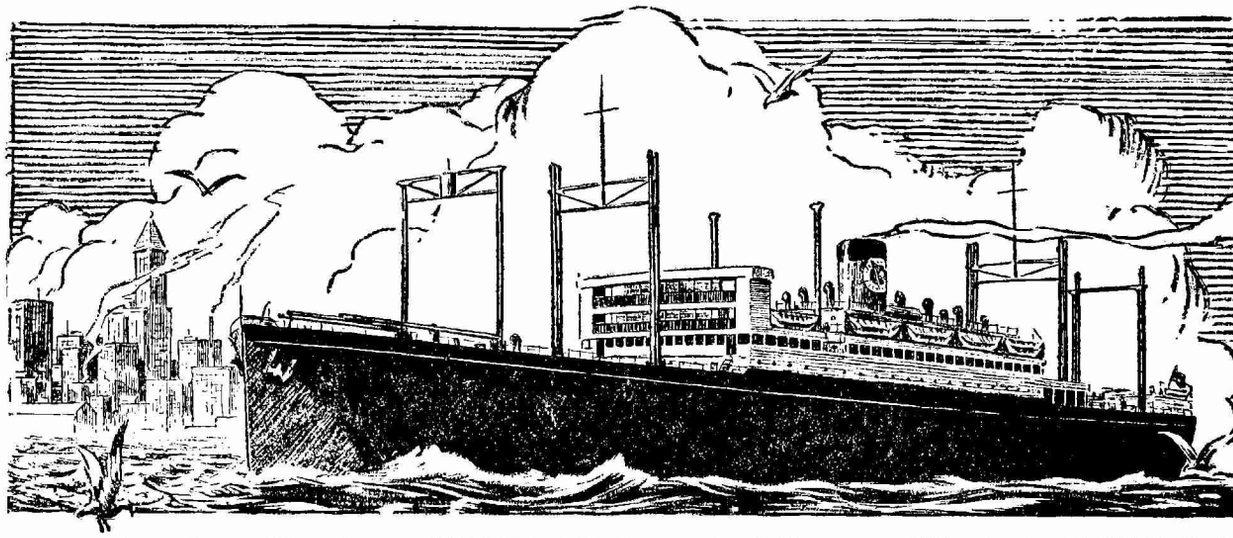
Sewers laid by the Public Works Department during 1924 totalled 6,507 miles in length, according to the annual report of Mr. C. Harpur, Commissioner of Public Works. Other important works proceeded with during the year include the reconstruction in concrete of Honan Road bridge and Ward Road bridge; the erection of Bubbling Well fire station, a market at North Chekiang Road, and additions to Hongkew fire station and West Hongkew police station; the widening of Yangtsepoo Road; ballasting and metalling Connaught Road; raising and forming 4,216 miles; ballasting and metalling 1,570 miles; asphaltic concrete laid in place of water bound macadem 6.913 miles. The estimated value of new buildings in the Settlement for which permits were granted during the year is Tls. 12,445,030 compared with Tls. 13,030,400 for 1923. The total number of buildings, 6693, also shows a decrease. Permits were issued for the erection of 5293 Chinese houses, 20 mills and factories and 128 foreign residences.

Ninty-four persons were killed, and 2,439 injured in traffic accidents in the Settlement during 1924, according to the annual report of the Municipal Police Department. This compares with 89 and 1,974 during the previous year. A total of 7,085 accidents was reported as against 4,467 in 1923. An interesting feature of the report is the fact that a decrease of 10 per cent in the number of livery stables and 20 per cent in the number of horse-drawn carriages is noted. Following the withdrawal on ricsha licenses the number of public ricshas rose to 15,161; but a limitation of 10,000 was reimposed on September 1.

An increase of almost 200 in the effective strength of the Volunteer Corps is recorded in the annual report of Col. W. F. L. Gordon, commandant of the Corps. Because of the disturbed conditions in the vicinity of the Settlement during the latter part of the year the Corps had one of the most strenuous periods in its history. Col. Gordon, in his report, had nothing but praise for the conduct of the various units. The worth of the new Assembly Manual, issued to the Corps during the year, was proved in connection with the disturbances during the latter part of the year. It enabled the troops, by being placed on the "Precautionary Assembly" period, to attend to their assembly duties and yet be ready to turn out fully armed and equipped at a moment's notice.

Two useful rulings were made by the Mixed Court in connection with Chinese newspapers during the year: one that registration in foreign consulates will not enable them to escape Mixed Court jurisdiction; and the other that article 8 of the law of China governing newspapers which requires the names and addresses of the editor, printer, and publisher to appear in every issue, is still effective so far as newspapers published in the Settlement are concerned.

American Oriental Mail Line



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Men and Events

J. E. Hayes of the Hayes Engineering Corporation, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs Hayes, departed on Sunday, March 29, on a short trip to Manila and Hongkong.

The faculty and student body of McTyeire School have issued invitations for the opening of the new gymnasium on Saturday, April 4, at 1 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai. Inspection of the building will be at four o'clock, and the program and dedicatory service will commence at 2:30 o'clock. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock.

The China Society of Science and Arts will meet at the home of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn on Friday, April 3, at 5:30 p. m. Miss Clarice S. Moise plans to deliver a lecture on "Landscape Architecture," giving its history, scope, and rules governing its application to home grounds. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

George H. Danton, of the faculty of Tsinghua College, Peking, is to spend his next academic year as exchange professor at Leipzig University, according to information recently received. Dr. Anna Schaftheitlin, of Bryn Mawr has been elected to fill Dr. A.P. Danton's place, (Mrs. G.H.) at Tsinghua next year. Dr. A. P. Danton is now publishing the Background Series of English Readers, the first two volumes having already appeared.

Mrs. Paul W. Brown, wife of the executive secretary of the Navy Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, died on Thursday, March 26, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, following a brief illness. Mrs. Brown was actively associated with her husband in his work and her efforts and interests in the welfare of sailors of all nationalities were many and highly appreciated. Mrs. Brown was engaged in missionary work previous to her marriage. Funeral services were conducted at Bubbling Well cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, March 28.

A dividend of $35 per share to the shareholders of the Hongkong Insurance Company, Ltd., was recommended by the general managers and consulting committee at the fifty-sixth annual meeting held March 27 at the offices of the company. The balance at the credit of the working account at the end of last year was $513,777.07. Liabilities and assets total $5,894,190.17. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., are general managers of the company, which had agencies in thirty-six cities in China and the Far East.

The death occurred at Rialto, Cal., U. S. A. of Mrs. Robert T. Bryan, wife of Mr. Bryan, local American attorney, Shanghai. Mrs. Bryan returned to America several months ago for her health and since that time has undergone many changes. Mr. Bryan had recently received word of her improvement, but complications developed later, causing her death. Mrs. Bryan was formerly Miss Gladys Parker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Parker of Shanghai. Dr. Parker is head of the Chinese language school maintained by the Shanghai Municipal Council. Mrs. Bryan was born in Shanghai. She is survived by her husband, parents, a brother, and three children.

The Canadian Pacific liner, *s. s. Empress of France*, carrying 326 passengers arrived in Shanghai last week, enroute to America by way of Panama. They expect to conclude their journey on May 23 at New York, the starting point of the journey. The ship came through Suez making all the interesting stops. A number of the passengers availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting Tientsin and Peking and plan to rejoin the ship at Taku Bar, Tientsin. Several Shanghai residents booked passage on the ship for America, including: Major and Mrs. H. Y. Irwine; S. O. Thorley; J. E. Hargreaves, and Miss Harlington of Wilmington, Delaware.

Hu Ching-yi, Tupan of Honan, has just convened at Kaifeng a meeting of the Honan Good Roads Association and proposed means for raising a million dollars at once for construction of auto roads as arteries for communication all over the province. A special tax is to be levied and it is expected that construction will begin soon. Fifty cars and trucks have been ordered for use on these roads and a monopoly is to control same under the Tupan. with the understanding that in time of need these may all be commandeered for military use. Hu Ching-yi has just honored the memory of his father by giving $3,000 to the Y. M. C. A. at Kaifeng for the purchase of the old jail west of the Telegraph Office for a new building. It is not yet certain when the memorial building will be erected but the lot is now secured and plans will be made to raise more money for the erection of a modern building.

New Railway Educational Commission Holds First Meeting

The Commission for the Education of Railway Laborers, which was created January 12, 1925 by the Ministry of Communications for the purpose of carrying out the education of the railway laborers held its inaugural meeting March 18, in the compound of the Communications Museum at Fu Yue Chieh. Addresses were made by Minister Yeh Kung-Cho and Vice-Minister Cheng. Mr. Pinjin T. Woo, secretary-general of the Commission, made a report on his preparations in the past and outlined the future activities along educational lines of the railway laborers. A general discussion with reference to its finance was participated by several members of the Ministry and of the Commission.

The Commission, as established by Ministry of Communications, consists of a Chairman; a number of members, appointed by the Minister of Communications at the recommendation of the chairman; a secretary-general, selected by the members and appointed by the chairman; number of secretaries; a number of assistants; The Commission is divided into two boards, the Counseller's Board and the Executive Board.

Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received by the American Commercial Attache, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai. Further information regarding them may be had on application, to that office:

Pumping and Hydraulic Machinery: Manufacturers of a full line of Pumping and Hydraulic Machinery desire active representation in China. Catalog on file.

Typewriter Carbon Paper: Pacific Coast manufacturer of Typewriter Corbon Paper desires representation in Shanghai. Samples and price list may be seen at this office.

Radio Equipment: An American manufacturer has recently developed a flexible, indoor aerial called "Talking Tape", which is put up in rolls of 100,50 and 25 feet. The standard package is a carton of twelve rolls of any one length.

Models and Displays: Builders of Models of Ships and Equipment, Buildings, Railroad Equipment, etc., Displays of Manufacturing Plants, Construction Jobs, Maps, etc., and Replicas for Interior Decorating wish to appoint a representative in Shanghai.

Insecticide: Manufacturers of an Insecticide in powder and liquid form want connections with a Shanghai firm that is not handling a competitive line. Sample and Price List on file.

Brass Products: Manufacturers of Brass Products such as Sheets, Tubes and Rods have requested to be placed in touch with a Shanghai dealer who would be interested in marketing their products. Descriptive circular on file.

Goat Skins: A Chicago merchant has requested to be placed in touch with exporters of Chinese Goat Skins.

Motor Truck: Manufacturers of a well known Motor Truck wish to place an agency with energetic dealers in Shanghai.

Brass Goods and Electrical Supplies: Manufacturers of Builders' Hardware and Garden Supplies wish to make connections in this city.

Engineering Equipment and Machinery: Large manufacturers of Hoisting Engines, Electric Hoists, Cableways, Logging and Marine Machinery, etc. wish to compete in this market. Catalogs on file.

Anhydrous Ammonia: A manufacturer of Anhydrous Ammonia desires representation in Shanghai.

General Importing and Exporting Business: A New York concern advises that it is prepared to accept orders for delivery to China, appoint special agents for manufactured specialties, consider the importation of local products and accept consignments for sale in the United States.

A Seattle firm is interested in importing China Produce and exporting Ammonium Sulphate, Borax, Bones, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Whale, Herring, Sardine and Pilchard Guano, Herring, Salmon and Sardines, Flour, Milk Powder, Evaporated Milk, Newspapers, Pig Lead, Tea Foil, Scrap Iron and Steel, etc.

News from Central China

General Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang has sent his representative, Huang Yuan-kai, to Yochow to offer congratulations to Marshal Wu Pei-fu on the occasion of his 52nd birthday on March 30. Mr. Huang passed through Hankow this week enroute to Yochow, stopping at Wuchang for interviews with Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan. Marshal Wu Pei-fu denied all press reports about his political movements in an interview with a missionary at Yochow.

Both Kan Yu-kun and Hu Ching-yi, now engaged in a desperate war in Honan Province, are facing shortage of munitions, which is the cause of the temporary lull in the fronts. Kan Yu-kun's troops attached Hu Chiung-yi's army at Lungmen on March 19, but the attack was repulsed. Both armies are awaiting fresh supplies of munitions at Mienchin.

The Peking government has issued strongly worded instruction to the military authorities of Honan and Hupeh that receipts and revenues of the Peking-Hankow and other government railways should henceforth not be seized for defraying provincial military expenses. In the telegram to Hupeh, the government states that the pay of the 4th Division, for whom railway incomes have hitherto been seized, will be made monthly by the Ministry of War. Railway officials on the Kinhan line have also been instructed only to obey the orders of Ministry of Communications.

In view of the prevailing unsettled conditions, the Chinese Volunteer Company of Hankow are planning to increase their strength by enlisting more members. The company has at present only about 160 members, and it is planned that membership may soon be enlarged to five hundred. Another application for official sanction to fully arm the Volunteers will be made to the governor of Wuchang.

The Bureau of Education at Wuchang has requested the provincial government to appropriate the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of covering the expenses of Hupeh delegate to the Inter-Provincial Athletic Meet to be held in Nanchang next month. At the present time, the government and mission schools are working togetner in selecting a delegation to represent Hupeh.

Lao Han-chang, former Secretary of the Cabinet under the Li Yuan-hung regime, is at present visiting in Wuchang, having arrived from Peking last Sunday. Mr. Lao has been commissioned by ex-President Li Yuan-hung to make a trip to this center to work up plans for the establishment of the Kianghan University. The scheme for founding the latter University was originated by ex-President Li several years ago, but up to the present nothing has materialized.

B. M. McCarl, head of the Army and Navy Department of the Y. M. C. A. International Committee of New York, is expected to visit Hankow early next month. The local Navy Y. M. C. A. has named a building committee consisting of L. E. Gale, W. T. Goodwin, A. M. Guttery and S. H. Littell to interest Mr. McCarl when he arrives in a local plan for erecting a "Y" building for the use of the Navy men as well as civilians in the port. If the approval of the New York committee is obtained, the local committee assisted by the Chamber of Commerce will see that the work of construction is properly carried out. The need for an American institution in Hankow has been keenly felt for many years in the past, as there is up to the present not one American institution in Hankow, a Club nor a public meeting place of any sort although the American Chamber of Commerce has limited headquarters in the American Consulate building. For any public function, the American community has to ask for the hospitality of others who have Clubs of their own. In the absence of adequate accommodation for the Navy men in the present Navy Y. M. C. A., they now have to depend on the courtesy of the local Chinese Y. M. C. A. for sporting facility and the like.

Governor Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, and Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan, have sent a joint telegram to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and the Reorganization Conference, proposing a federal government in place of the present centralized but chaotic system of misgovernment. The two governors believe that a federation of the provinces will readily readjust affairs in China. The country will be unified as regards foreign relations, while local governments will be able to promote a thorough-going democratic system in their respective provinces.

The death is announced of W. S. Dudley, principal of the American Methodist High School in Chungking, Szechuen, on March 22, at his residence in Chungking. The late Mr. Dudley arrived in China five years ago, and was considered one of the most promising leaders in Christian educational circles in Szechuen. He is survived by his wife.

T. P. Hsu, a graduate from the Postal and Telegraph College at Vienna, Austria, who was recently appointed to the post of managing director of the Wuhan Telephone Administration, has assumed office. A plan for an extension

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of the exchange has been strongly recommended to the Ministry of Communications by Mr. Hsu with a view to increasing the facilities. Mr. Hsu was associate director of the Peking Telegraph Administration prior to his appointment to Hankow.

Admiral Hsu Kien-ting, Commander of the Second Squadron of the Chinese Navy, who recently visited Hankow with a fleet of eight gunboats, has left Hankow for Peking after a stay of over two weeks. Admiral Hsu was charged by Marshal Wu to be commissioned by Tuan Chi-jui and the Anfu party to proceed to Hankow to effect Wu's arrest. Admiral Hsu arrived in Hankow on March 4, the day after Marshal Wu had escaped from Hwangchow to Yochow *via* Hankow.

General Ma Chi, the Joint Police Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, who has been in Changsha for the past two years, arrived in Hankow accompanied by his whole staff. He is taking his temporary residence in the British Concession. Ma Chi is alleged to be the most active follower of the defeated Chihli group, being constantly in touch with Wu Pei-fu.

A memorial service in honor of the late Dr, Sun Yat-sen was held on March 24 in a temple in Wuchang, in which representatives from practically all government and mission schools and colleges in Wuchang and Hankow participated. The Japanese Tung Wen College in Hankow also held their own memorial service, when the Japanese president of the College made a speech reviewing Dr. Sun's life as a success.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. is erecting their own factory in Hankow. The new factory, now in the process of construction is located in the upper part of Hankow near the place where the Peking-Hankow Railway terminus meets the Hankow terminus of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway. Upon the completion of the new building, the Nanyang Brothers will manufacture their cigarettes in Hankow, as has been done by the British-American Tobacco Co. for many years. The new Nanyang factory is in the heart of the industrial center of Hankow, where labor can be obtained at a very reasonable price.

The Pao Fung Weaving Factory has just completed its new factory building in the suburb of Hankow, and about a hundred women laborers have been enlisted on probation. The factory is established by a group of influential Cantonese merchants in Hankow, and has strong financial backing. Tang Shan-tso, compradore of Dodwell & Co., is the managing director of the new enterprise.

Hankow, March 27, 1925.

News from South China

The Chinese *s. s. Kan Lu*, belonging to the Chinese Navy, arrived at Hongkong March 17, on the way to Pratas Shoal in connection with the erection of a wireless station.

After two years of interruption by internecine war in Kwangtung, the Canton-Kowloon Railroad resumed slow through service March 17. For the present only one downward and one upward train will run daily.

In spite of unfavorable conditions in South China in 1924, there was again an increase in the total trade of Hongkong, imports and exports representing a value of £135,800,000, as compared with £123,000,000 in 1923. Because of unsettled conditions in the port of Canton, cargo, approximately £2,000,000 has been sent by junk from Hongkong to districts inland in Kwangtung.

Up to the middle of March, Hongkong's contribution to the St. Paul's restoration fund amounted to £204.18 and $2,628.62.

Sir Edward Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong, has sailed for a visit to Indo-China to return the visit made by the Governor General of Indo-China last June. Sir Edward will visit Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon, Cambodia, and other places, expecting to be back at Hongkong by April 13. The Governor expects to leave Hongkong on leave June 27, and does not at present anticipate returning at the expiration of his leave.

Lee Fong, of the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on a special mission as representative of the National Flood Relief Fund, visited Macao early part of March and received a contribution from the Macao government, in addition to others.

Some fifteen offices of the customs brokers in Kongmoon were raided and their books taken on March 11, by two deputies from the Canton authorities on charge of having made false customs returns in the past. It is reported that practically every broker has been adjudged guilty by the deputies, the fines imposed running from $1,500 to $6,000. The *Yin Chiang Pao News* understands that the brokers will protest against this wholesale condemnation.

Weddings scheduled in Canton City and Fatshan for the seven days between March 12 and 19, before the news of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Peking had reached Canton have been permitted by the Kuomintang authorities to take place only upon the strict understanding that no music shall be played in the processions or at the homes concerned.

General Hu Sze Shun, commanding the 3rd Yunnanese Corps in Canton City has sent two brigades to reinforce the pro-Sun Cantonese troops on the eastern front. These brigades have already arrived at Shektan, along the Canton-Kowloon Railorad, Chinese section. So far the Yunnanese have participated in no battles of the present campaign and their going to reinforce the pro-Sun Cantonese has naturally aroused some comments. The non-combatant Cantonese are of the opinion that the Yunnanese now stationed in Canton City will not move out far in order to hold Canton, which is a city of revenue, as long and as fast as they can. General Hu's main body of troops are stationed along the Canton-Samshui Railroad between Canton and Fatshan, a city some 15 miles west of the Southern capital.

The Kuomintang Military Academy at Whampoa, Kwangtung, subsidized by Soviet Commission in Canton City, received a batch of new recruits from Shanghai, March 18, and they have been all sent to the institution after a brief stay at Canton. At the beginning, the Academy had but 550 cadets, and since its opening two years ago, more than 4,500 young men, mostly Manchurians and Northerners, have gone through its six-month's course of military and Bolshevist training. According to impartial reports from the East River districts of Kwangtung, the Kuomintang cadets have taken important parts in the recent defeat of General Chen Chiung-ming's anti-Bolshevists in the eastern front; and the discipline and morale of the cadet corps were the best ever appeared in Kwangtung intercine war battles. With the aid of modern artillery companies commanded by Russian instructors of the Kuomintang Military Academy, the cadets, it is said, were responsible for the first capture of Pingshan, a point near Waichow which has since then changed hands several times. The new recruits to the Academy will number more than 500, it is reported, but those who arrived at Canton last Wednesday numbered a little more than 200 only.

According to a complaint filed by the president of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton on behalf of the rice guild, the commandeering of private vessels by the militarists has not stopped as agreed upon recently, when it was understood that the ship owners guild would furnish as many craft as required for the military transportation in return for reasonable compensation. According to the complaint, the Kuomintang Army has gone so far as taking 500,000 catties of rice on board the twelve junks which it took over March 5. The amusing feature connected with the complaint is the report that the president of the Chamber has made a demand for the restoration of both the junks and the rice to their respective owners.

A movement is started in Canton among the Kuomintang adherents and other friends of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to raise a fund for the first wife of the late Kuomintang chief, who is now a resident in Macao. She was forced to give her consent to Dr. Sun's divorce proposal some ten years ago because of her dislike for her husband's devoting his life to travelling abroad on behalf of a cause which brings daily anxiety to his family and separates a husband from his wife most of the time. Sun Fo, the only son of Dr. Sun and a former Canton Mayor, is her son. The first Mrs. Sun is a devoted Christian, it is said among her friends, and she has never forgotten her one-time husband and son in her daily prayer, notwithstanding her non-participation in the social

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life surrounding the President of the Southern Republic or the Mayor of Canton in the last few years. The vernacular press, however, is in doubt whether or not the first Mrs. Sun Yat-sen will care to accept a gift.

Latest reports relating the internecine war situation appear that much anxiety is being felt in many circles concerning the large number of Yunnanese troops in Canton City during the absence of the pro-Sun Cantonese in the eastern districts, where they are being engaged by the anti-Bolshevists. That the Yunnanese in Canton will return allegiance to Peking and help to oust the Kuomintang Bolshevist faction under Hu Han-min from the city is the present talk in many circles.

The number of girls lost the last few months in Canton was quite large, and this must have been due to the operation of a kidnapping gang making a speciality of inducing young women to the northern inland districts of Kwangtung, according to one Miss Kwan Jen-ching, a victim who has succeeded in escaping her slavers. A gang, led by one Chan Ying, is alleged of having opened office at Canton and succeeded in bringing many young women to Yingtak, a Northern Kwangtung town along the Canton-Hankow Railway, Kwangtung Section, with offer of teaching position or commissions for painting portraits of wealthy residents there and vicinity. Once landed there, the victims were sold to the wealthy but rough villagers further inland to become concubines. It is said that the men inland prefer city girls to country women. Miss Kwan has given the names of other young women still held or already sold. Among those victims mentioned is one Miss Lee Kam Lin, 21 years old, said to be a member of the Chin Woo Athletic Association of Hongkong, who was reported lost March 19, 1924.

The M. Y. San Company, Limited, is calling for an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders to be held at their registered offices at No. 98, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, on April 2, for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed expedient, passing a resolution voluntarily to wind up the Company, which by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business. The Company is well-known through the East as manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery. It has also carried on a banking business. The Company has a capital of $3,000,000 and branches at Shanghai, Manila, Singapore, Tientsin, Peking, Soochow, Hankow, Nanking, Foochow, Canton, Macao, and other ports.

At the election of officers for the ensuing year at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong recently, the following were chosen: president, Li Yau-tsun; vice-president, J. M. Wong; treasurer, Li Wing-kwong; assistant treasurer, Chau Yue-ting; members of the executive committee, Fung Ping-shan, Chau Siu-ki Li Yik-mui, Li Po-kwai, Li Cho-sun, Li Sing-kiu, Wong Yew-tung Leung Kwai-tin, Tong Yick-chuen, Chan Pik-chuen, Lau Tak-po, Chan Harr, Tang Chin-gong, Choy Cheong, and Ma Chui-chiu; legal adviser, M. K. Lo; and English secretary, Mr. T. N. Chau.

Nanning, the original capital of Kwangsi Province, and Canton, the capital of Kwangtung, are now both occupied by Yunnanese troops. Those at Nanning are but recent arrivals, they having been despatched there in preparation of General Tang Chi-yao, *Tuchun* or Military Governor of Yunnan, taking charge of the South-western military situation, while those in Canton are mercenaries imported into the city January 16, 1923, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen utilized to back him up in his conflict with General Chen Chiung-ming for the control of Kwangtung should the Yunnanese in Canton re-affirm their allegiance to General Tang, the Yunnanese military dominance of the Liang (two) Kwang Provinces will be more than half completed.

The suspension of business on the part of the Butchers Guild of the City of Canton as a protest against unreasonable interference with the trade of its members by health inspectors since March 24, has not been ended, despite the assurance of the Canton Mayor to look into the complaint. According to the allegation of the butchers, the local food inspectors have abused their power and imposed heavy fines in order to raise funds for the expenses of the Department of Public Health which has not received any appropriations from the government for some time. The butchers assert that they more than any one else desire the prevention of impure food on the market as a policy but insist on the former practice of taking questionable articles to the public analyst for examination and dealing with offenders on the report of the government examiner. The butchers are asking for the punishment of offensive inspectors and threatening the call on the hog market to seal its scale, which means that no more hogs will be supplied and all pork shops in the neighborhood as well as the city will have to close down as a protest against unpopular government acts.

H. W.

Canton, March 20, 1925.

The Week in the Far East

The intolerable state of affairs continues in Honan province and strong rumors are still current regarding Wu Pei-fu, assembling his men to take his old position among the political group; talks of continuing the Reorganization Conference, referred to by one of the Shanghai papers as "A Burlesque of a Conference," which up to date has accomplished nothing; arrangements for attending to the 14th Year Domestic Loan being made by the Inspector-General of Customs; and the Gold Franc Issue, consistues the trend of news in North China during the week. During the week General Chang Chung Chang has definitely stated that the last of the Fengtien troops are to be moved north and this section of the Yangtze valley cleared with the exception of a few guards. In South China it seems that the radicals plan to battle for the control of the Kuomingtang and the Canton faction will oppose the Peking Body. Japan and the Soviet have been exercised over the Sinclair Oil interests in the Saghalien district.

The Trouble in Honan

While the Mukden General and the Christian General are assuming the trouble in Honan is purely local, the situation is watched keenly and continues to hold the attention of the country. Watchful waiting also continues to be the policy of the people as regards Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang, the latter having decided to come to Peking to pay his respects to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, coupled with other matters. Both are watching the provisional government and more time is to be given before judgement is expressed and passed on. Indescribable confusion reigns at any rate, in West Honan, where the forces of Gen. Kan Yu-kun, Liu Chen-hua are strongly opposing those of Generals Hu Chung-yi, and Sun Yueh.

"The situation is obscure, but apparently Gens. Kan and Liu hold all the south bank of the Lo River to Kungsien and certain sections of the Lung-Hai Railway. Apparently also, Gens. Hu and Sun control sections of the railway from Chenchow to Kunghsien, from Hehshihkuan to Ichinpu and from Mienchih to Kuanyintang, while Gens. Kan and Liu hold the sections from Kunghsien to Hehshihkuan, from Ichinpu to Mienchih, including Loyang, and from Kuanyintang to Shanchow.

"It is reported that Gen. Wu Hsin-tien's 7th Division have arrived at Kuanyintang to assist General Liu. Gen. Kan is reported to be at Kuanyintang and Gen. Liu at Shanchow. Gen. Ma Ju-kuei, who formerly was under Gen. Kan and then joined Gen. Fan Chung-hsien against Gen. Liu, again has transferred his allegiance to Gen. Kan.

"Gen. Kan's troops on March 20 held up a passenger train near Loyang, and since then traffic on the Lung-Hai Railway west of Chenchow has stopped. The government has wired ordering Gen. Liu Chen-hua to gather his troops and return to Sianfu," according to a *Reuter* despatch.

At any rate, says the Peking correspondent of the *China Press*, the Northern Generals are not giving their support to either side. The report continues: "But further disagreement between the two Marshals came to light when their respective recommendations to the Chief Executive were published concerning the post of Shensi Tupan. Feng Yu-hsiang urged that the post be given to General Hu Ching-yi, while Chang Tso-lin gave his opinion that General Liu Chen-hua should be allowed to retain the position.

"Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, placed thus between two fires, is marking time before publishing any mandate deciding the matter. But he is reported to have wired General Wu Hsin-tien, commander of the 7th division at Sianfu, instructing him to take charge of civil and military matters in Shensi temporarily. This means practically a dismissal of General Liu Chen-hua as Tupan, even though no formal successor is appointed in his place."

A Summary of the Reorganization Conference

The Reorganization Conference, according to news received from Peking, has decided to adjourn until the end of the month, when the members plan again to hold another conference. The Chinese press is unanimous in its decision that the Conference thus far has accomplished nothing, notwithstanding Chao Erh-hsun's claims that it constitutes the most auspicious gathering in the history of the republic. The one thing it has demonstrated, says the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. N.*, it has been given every chance to show a constructive bent of mind, and the Chinese and foreign press have refrained from

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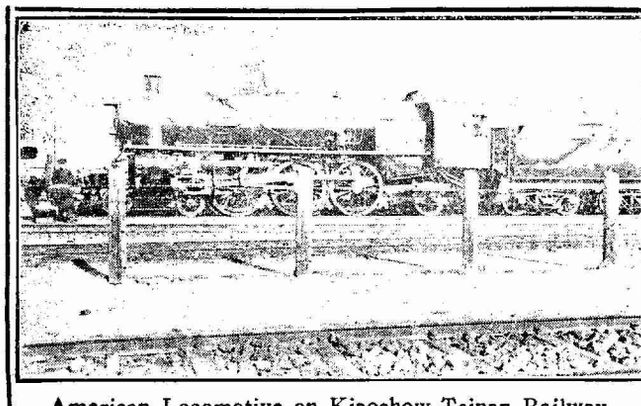

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criticizing in too hostile a manner. The press continues: "The members while not taking their work seriously have continued to draw their pay of $600 a month, and outside Provisional government. The most pressing business of the conference seems to be the matter of obtaining a quorum, and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui impressed on the delegates the importance of attending and earning their salaries. Some of the business before the delegates from the beginning session was: adjustment of financial and military problems, and consideration for the regulations for convoking the Citizen's Conference.

The Conference had 50 days in which to tackle these all-important questions, and it never got beyond the disscussion of forms of procedure. It is true, various bills were presented by the responsible Ministries, but there was generally something about them, not in them, to cavil at, and even the Provisional Chief Executive's memoranda were constantly referred back for further information.

In regard to the financial situation, the conference has been absolutely barren of result. No mention has been made of any discussion of proposals by the Minister of Finance, and the memorandum of the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance has still to be submitted. The only concrete fact connected with the financial side of its labors is that a considerable sum of money has been added to the current administrative expenses of the government, in the form of the salaries of the delegates.

"Soldiers Decline an Armistice"

"Several members of the Conference took the proper attitude that it was idle to go into questions of military adjustment while the military leaders were themselves engaged in this task, with much more chance of success. All appeals for armistices fell on deaf ears. The Honan trouble occurred after military problems had been tabled for consideration; but both warring parties ignored the opinion of the Conference, and even the direct appeal of the Provisional Chief Executive. Thus, the militarists actively contributed to the burlesque in Peking. They went on fighting, and allowed the conference to take an academic interest in the issue.

Some progress was made in the drawing up of regulations governing the convocation of the Citizens' Conference. On receipt of a draft from the Law Condification office, the delegates actually gave their agreement in principle, but definitive agreement seems to have been postponed until after the recess. In the opinion of some observers, it was quite safe to leave the Citizens' Conference to future consideration, for there is not much chance, in the present atmosphere, of calling it together, even when the regulations have been endorsed."

"Kuomintang Hostility"

"The burlesque has been played with the assistance of the delegates, but they are not responsible for it. They faced the circumstances, and saw that it was intended only that they should take part in what one of them described as a "talking shop." Why should they not participate when the talking was paid for? That was the attitude some of them adopted. It was the government's intention to inveigle the Kuomintang into this talking shop, but although it succeeded in gaining the adherence of several members of the Right Wing, the main body held aloof. And there remains no possibility of gaining its active co-operation, for its hostility has lately grown more bitter, due to Sun Yat-sen's last will and testament, which enjoined the party to work unceasingly for the convocation of a Citizens' Conference according to Kuomintang standards."

"A Signal Failure"

"Whatever happens on the resumption of the Reorganization Conference, it has already been written down as a signal failure. In addition to the difficulties of getting a quorum together, the delegates have lately shown a rebellious spirit, which has been expressed in the initiation of subjects embarrassing to the government, such as the proposal for a commission form of government, and very much outside the scope of the governing regulation. When the delegates meet again, they may prove to be more openly embarrassing."

Peking's Financial Difficulties and the 14th Year Loan

Much satisfaction is felt that the Chinese government is able to carry on for another two months with the money derived from the 14th Year Loan, it is suggested that Li Shih-hao will divert the money into strictly administrative channels. The Chinese banks on March 22, deposited $3,000,000 in the banks desginated by Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, in conforminty with his condition in undertaking the service of the Loan. This in addition to $600,000 for the first year's interest payments.

Thus, with the acquiescence of the government in the condition that $4,000,000 of the proceeds should go toward the payment of the salaries of consular and diplomatic agents abroad, all the terms attendant on Sir Francis Aglen's acceptance of the trusteeship of the issue have been met, and the new loan will come on the market on April. The corresponent of the N. C. D. N. continues:

Net Result $8,000,000

"The net result of the issue will be little more than $8,000,000. $4,000,000 out of the $15,000,000 are hypothecated for the consuls and diplomats abroad. Then the issue price to the banks is 84. The first year's interest payments must also be deducted. The Minister of Finance is responsible for the addition of several political banks to the issuing group, and the result will probably be that the loan will soon be quoted very close to the bank issue price, for the new banks, not having the reserves of the older banks, will almost certainly be content with a lower margin than usual, and unload without regard to their ultimate interest."

Foreign Protest Ignored

"The government is content apparently to ignore the foreign protest against the use of the German portion of the Boxer Indemnity as security. The Legations contend that this constitutes Customs surplus, on which they have repeatedly tried to persuade the government to place certain unsecured or practically unsecured foreign obligations, such as the December coupon of the Hukuang loan. They consider that they should be consulted before a domestic loan is pledged on that fund. The Customs surplus is really all pledged for the Consolidated Loan service, which is now one year behind in drawings, but in the circumstances soon to be created by Sir Francis Aglen's departure for Home, the Chinese would undoubtedly have found a way to raise a loan, if the Inspector-General had withheld his consent. He had also to redeem his promise to provide for the consular and diplomatic agents."

Peking's Securities Exhausted

"The Legations should not have another occasion for protesting against the use of Customs surplus as security for a domestic loan, for it would seem that the government has come to the end of its tether in its search for avaliable security. That apparently does not prevent it from pledging funds that are not available. Notwithstanding the injunction contained in a mandate, issued three years ago, against further loans on the salt surplus, or deficit, as the Financial Readjustment Commission calls it, the bankers have just agreed to lend $700,000 for conservancy work on the Chihli rivers with that surplus or deficit as security. It ir presumed that this will be the last charge on the overburdened Salt.

The report that another loan of $10,000,000 is to be raised on the German fund has no foundation in fact. It was probably circulated with an eye to the settlement of the gold franc case. The government is undoubtedly making a great effort to settle the dispute, but so far nothing tangible has been agreed upon."

Kuomingtang to Oppose Peking

The leading members of the Kuomingtang in Canton, since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Peking, have been meeting and discussing their plans for the future. Most of them belong to the bolshelvist section of the old Kuomingtang and have recently decided to oppose the newly formed Kuomingtang Club in Peking to succeed Dr. Sun's political principles and will soon issue a call for a meeting at Canton for the Central Executive Committee, the supress council of the party. At present most of the members of the Committee are in Peking attending the funeral service of Dr. Sun. It is the consensus of opinion that there will be a serious conflict between the boshelvist and non-boshelvist faction of the party for the control of the Kuomingtang. This party has clubs both at Peking and Shanghai, all headed by influential political leaders. The leading Kuomingtang leaders in Canton at the present include: Hu Han-min, present Civil Governor and acting Generalissimo; Liao Chung-hoi, former Civil-Governor; Fung Ping-shan a strong Boshelvist; and Dr. Wu Chao-chu. Chief of the Kuomingtang Commissariat for Foreign Affairs,

The Canton government made an offer to General Tang Chi-yao recently, the post of Vice-Generalissimo, and he in turn refused. However, suddenly on March 18, General Tang announced he had officially taken up the post, whereupon the Kuomingtang's Central Executive Committee, clarified its attitude in opposition to General Tang and issued an order for his subjugation on the ground that he in conspiracy with General Chen Chiung-ming, has mobilized troops into Kuangsi, thereby disturbing the peace in the Southwest.

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental conditions of the market and prices are nearly the same as those of last week; fluctuations on the whole originated with conditions in the local market and from manipulative causes, therefore, their relation to the general situation is unimportant. The speculative element seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market, and are assuming a waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, therefore, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, as we still see no precipitate decline is likely to occur at the present time, though in taking this view, it should not be overlooked that it might be well at times to take advantage of strong markets to secure accrued profits with the view of replacing purchases in easier markets.

Yarn:—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market during the interval continued steady to firm with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Some six to seven thousand bales of various counts and chops of local products have changed hands between dealers for export and over one thousand bales direct business with the mills have been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 14.07
„ -Middling last reported....14.20
Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Broach per Candy..... 477
Fully Good Bengal,..... 426
Fine Oomra,.....481
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American.....25.25 Spot.
24.97 May.
25.21 July.
24.53 Oct.
24.52 Dec.
24.35 Jan.
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf.....	Tls.	43.50
Shanghai, Spot.....	„	42.00
M. Ginned, Spot.....	„	43.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	„	43.00
Ningpo, Spot.....	„	40.00

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New Books and Publications

A Love Story in a Shantung Garden

In a Shantung Garden, by Louise Jordan Miln. Frederick A. Stokes and Company. New York: 1924

The book market during the past two years has been flooded with books on China, and some of the authors have treated China as a political problem, other as a commercial promise, while some find hidden beauty and art in her old legends and proceed to translate, then of course her religions never cease to attract literary persons. Louise Jordan Miln has chosen the proverbial love story entitled "In A Shantung Garden," which centers about a dainty and unusual Chinese girl and none other than an American business man. The story is different, however, in that the American business man and Chinese girl see the folly of their romance and return to their own lives, keeping the romance a memory only.

One of the best things about the story is the colorful way China is painted, which shows the authoress is well acquainted with China's beauty and art. Although the plot is not a practical one, the way the authoress treats the subject and solves the breathless romance between the American man and the Chinese girl, cannot but be admired. The story reveals the fact that the true soul of a woman is the same in the East as the West, and Yo Fu, the Chinese girl sees the bigger way, therefore avoiding much unhappiness and sorrow for both her lover and herself. Tom Drew, the American was sent on a special mission to Shantung by his father's New York firm, in short to learn China—in her social as well as business life. At first he met life in the Orient as most foreigners do, knowing only the foreign element. Later he had occasion to study the ancient order and intricate beauties of Chinese life and culture, and after gaining entrance into the beautiful and select Chinese home, the romance follows. Linked with this beautiful Chinese girl Yo Fu, is an incident which occured in Tom Drew's college life in America, when he unconsciouly did an act of kindness for Yo Fu's brother, which won for him the royal gratitutde of a Chinese family in Shangtung. This act gained him entrance to "a Shantung garden." The book is well written, but will find more anxious and enthusiastic readers outside of China.

Chinese Social & Political Science Review

The April 1925 number of *The Chinese Social & Political Science Review* (Peking) has just appeared, and it is a credit to the energy and resourcefulness of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, its managing editor. As usual, the *Review* contains interesting reading matter, including: the text of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the ratifications of which were recently exchanged at Peking, which is reproduced in the public Docments Section of the present number. Among the articles may be mentioned particularly an illumination of "Isolation and Contact as Factors in the Cultural Evolution of China. Korea and Japan prior to 1842" by Dr. Chiang Liu; "The Case against Force in Chinese Philosophy" which is ably presented by Arthur W. Humel and supported by numerous citations from the Chinese classics. In addition, Dr. R. Y. Lo, expounds the Chinese view on the burning question of "Extraterritoriality in China" in addition to others.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Mar 25th.	Sale Price Apr. 1st.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Apr. 1st.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge	6	July 1, 1949	101½	100½	5.95
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	99¾	99½	8.05
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S.F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97¾	98	7.20
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	88	87½	7.55
Kingdom of Netherlands S. F. Loan	6	Apr. 1, 1954	102	103	5.80
City of Rotterdam S. F. Loan	6	May 1, 1964	101¾	101	5.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	99½	99½	7.05
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	76	74¾	8.25
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	87¹	87½	8.40
Swiss Government S. F. Loan	5½	Apr. 1, 1946	101⅞	101⅞	5.34
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	88¾	87¾	8.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	94⅝	94½	7.25
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	99¾	99¼	6.05
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1942	101½	101½	5.875
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	100⅜	100¼	6.45
Swedish Government S. F. Loan	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99	99¼	5.55
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	79½	79¼	5.05
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	85½	84⅛	7.30
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	97	95¾	7.45
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15. 1945	93¾	93⅝	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92	92	7.80

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

Mar. 25. Arabs in Jerusalem boycott Earl of Balfour because of his support of Zionism.——America collects information relative to trafficing in arms for presentation at Geneva.

Mar. 26. Chinese Consul and New York police witness a treaty of peace between rival secret societies.——Evidences of a very close friendship between Australia and America.

Mar. 27. Prince of Wales starts in 20,000 mile tour of Africa and South America.——Death of General Lord Rawlinson of India is announced.——Senator Wheeler, U. S. A. is charged with fraud in connection with prospecting permits on government oil lands.——Voting begins for election of German President.

Mar. 28. Dr. Jarres heads poll for German Presidency, but it is inconclusive.——A Titian valued at $1,000,000 is acquired in America from Lord Spencer's collection of Venus and Adonis, for $1,000,000.——General Dawes' method of taking office as U. S. Vice-President upsets precedent and Senate.

Mar. 29. It is considered possible that Dr. Jarres will be beaten by Republican nominees at second ballot for German Presidency.——Earl of Ypres' conditions gives cause for anxiety.

THE PEITAIHO AGENCY
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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 1, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After rising to 31 1/16d. the London price of silver for "spot" is to-day 31 1/16d. ie:—1/8d. higher than last week's closing price. The quotation for two months forward delivery is also 1/8d. up.

Our official rate for T/T on London at 3/0 3/4d. is 1/4d. up. The exchange market has been supported by resales of Gold T/T by our local Gold Dealers whose overbought position in Gold must now by very nearly covered. The price of silver has shown very little response and we close with an easy tendency and rates inclined to come to official quotation.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 69,708,000 an increase of Tls. 381,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 46,390,000 an increase of $ 820,000.
Estimated value Tls. 103,108,000 as against Tls. 70,937,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday Mar. 26	Friday Mar. 28	Saturday Mar, 28	Monday Mar. 30	Tuesday Mar. 31	Wednes. Apr. 1
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.702	3/0 1/2	3/0 1/2	3/0 1/2	3/0 1/2	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 15/16	3/0 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/1	3/1
T/T India	203.375	202 1/4	202 3/4	202 3/4	202 3/4	202 1/4	202 3/4
T/T France	1,411.238	1390	1375	1375	1380	1365	1390
T/T N. Y.	73,077	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
T/T Hong	74,558	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
T/T Japan	56.317	57 3/8	57 3/8	57 3/8	57	56 1/4	56 1/4
T/T Batavia	182.615	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	182	183	183
T/T Straits	76.596	77	77	77	77	76 1/2	77 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/1.981	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 7/8	3/2	3/2	3/1 7/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.356	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3 2 1/4
4m/s B/F. C., D|A, D|P	1,486.238	1465	1450	1450	1455	1440	1465
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.245	75	75	75	75 1/4	75 3/8	75 1/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 3/4

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 9/16	31 5/8	31 5/8	31 13/16	31 3/4	31 11/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.67 1/8	G. $.67 3/8	G. $. 67 1/4	G.$.67 3/8	G.$. 67 3/8	G.$.67 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 281 70	Tls. 277 70	Tls. 274 60	Tls. 274 80	Tls. 273 80	Tls. 274 50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111 0	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.4625	72 45	72.475	72.50	72.475	72.4875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	1%	Nil	1%	Nil	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 91
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 477 3/4
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 8 7/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/2%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 1/4
,, 6 ,,	4 5/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/8 11/16

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D.Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

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REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Mar. 25, 1925, Cause No. 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; testimony taken of Sun Cho Chi, Lee Ah Chung, S. J Powell; continued.
" 26, " " " 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; testimony taken of W. C. Dalbey, K. H. Wood; submitted.
" 26, " " " 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation; testimony taken of E. Bell; continued.
" 27, " " " 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation; testimony taken of O. H. Smith, J. S. Jensen, L. Ladow, C. Pereira, Loh Tsung Chow, P. T. Hillman, H. L. Alt A. Leitao, C. F. House, P. A. Sargeant; continued.
" 28, " " " 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation; testimony taken of E. H. Cuddy; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Mar. 28, 1925, Crim. No. 760, U. S. v. E. B. LaRue; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 28, " " " 761, U. S. v. D. B. Newkirk; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Mar. 25, 1925, Cause No. 2570, In re Max A. Lorenzen, a bankrupt; order of notice.
" 25, " " " 2521, Lam Chee Sheung v. H. L. Decker; decision and judgment.
" 26, " " " 2595, Meehleib v. Meehleib; order for service by publication.
" 26, " " " 2140, In re estate of Susie May Forrest, deceased; order allowing partial distribution of income.
" 28, " " " 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; judgment.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 28, 1925, Crim. No. 760, U. S. v. E. B. LaRue; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.
" 28, " " " 761, U. S. v. D. B. Newkirk; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

Apr. 6, 1925, 10 am, Motion Calendar.
" 7, " 10 am, C. No. 2531, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. P. S. Erricson.
" 9, " 10 am, " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd. v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation.
" 10, " 10 am, " " 2453, Ling Fu & Company v. Admiral Oriental Line.
" 14, " 10 am, " " 2570, In re Max A. Lorenzen, a bankrupt.
" 17, " 10 am, " " 2575, N. E. B. Ezra v. The China Press, Inc.
" 21, " 10 am, " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation.
Jun. 2, " 10 am, " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 25, 1925, Cause No. 2570, In re Max A. Lorenzen, a bankrupt; petition for discharge of bankrupt.
" 26, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; defendant's brief.
" 26, " " " 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. Internatio na Banking Corporation; notice of motion.
" 26, " " " 2022, In re estate of Frank P. Long, deceased; motion to set.
" 26, " " " 2133, In re estate of Paul S. Reinsch, deceased; receipt.
" 26, " " " 2574, In re estate of James Henry Brown, deceased; report of appraisers.
" 26, " " " 2594, In re estate of Norman H. Pitman, deceased; petition; oath of executrix; motion; depositions.
" 26, " " " 2595, Meehleib v. Meehleib; complaint; affidavit; summons issued.
" 26, " " " 2542, American Trading Co. Inc. v. F. Berndt; stipulation.
" 26, " " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; satisfaction of judgment.
" 26, " " " 2140, In re estate of Susie May Forrest, deceased; motion for partial distribution.
" 27, " " " 2596, T. E. Simmang v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 27, " " " 2591, Andrews v. Andrews; marshal's return of summons.
" 28, " " " 2584, C. Rothkegel v. R. A. Burr et al.; marshal's return of writ of attachment.
" 28, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; plaintiff's brief.
" 28, " " " 2597, Rudolf Heinemann v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 30, " " " 2598, Oriental Press v. Carl Crow, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 30, " " " 2599, Rumpf v. Rumpf; complaint; summons issued.
" 30, " " " 2537, In re estate of Robert D. Hopkins, deceased; affidavit of publication.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 27 1925, Crim. No. 760, U. S. v. E. B. LaRue; affidavit.
" 27, " " " 761, U. S. v. D. B. Newkirk; complaint.
" 28, " Civil " 203, Betines & Co. v. Delmonico Sweet Shop; complaint; summons issued.
" 30, " Crim. " 762, U. S. v. J. G. Corbett; affidavit.
" 31, " " " 762, U. S. v J. G. Corbett; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 31, " Civil " 203, Betines & Co. v. Delmonico Sweet Shop; marshal's return of summons.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CHINA

WILSON HOPE HARDY, Plaintiff	Cause No. 2581
vs.	Civil No. 991
HARLO HAMILTON HARDY, Defendant.	SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

HARLO HAMILTON HARDY,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath-

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, March 6, 1925

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2582
WALLACE BOYD RUSSELL, Sr.,	Estate No. 585
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Wallace Boyd Russell, Sr., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ELIZABETH M. H. RUSSELL,
Administratrix,
Lot 50, KULING, China.

March 14, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2560
JAMES BARRINGTON,	Estate No. 578.
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Barrington, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES A. BARKER, Jr.,
Administrator,
Foochow, China.

March 14, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

HERMAN R. MEEHLEIB, Plaintiff	Cause No. 2595
vs.	Civil No. 999
FABIANA SERVILLAS MEEHLEIB, Defendant.	SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

FABIANA SERVILLAS MEEHLEIB,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Mar. 30, 1925

W.A. CHAPMAN,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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Admiral Oriental Line 141
Freight and passenger Pacific service, U. S. Shipping Board.

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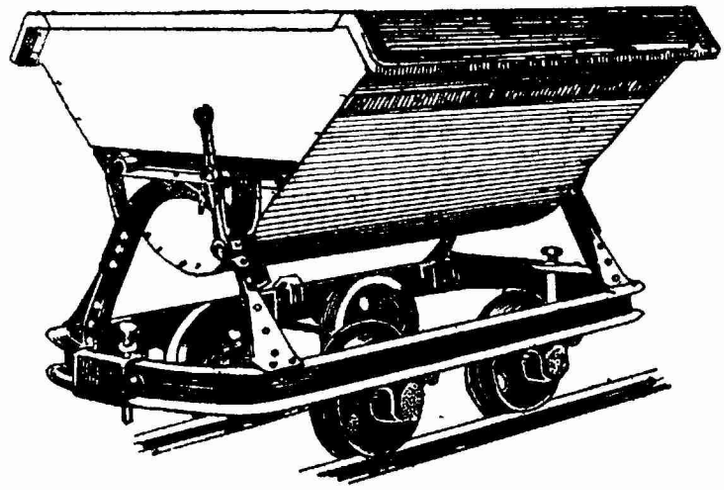

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P.O. Box 743: Peking Manila Iloilo

No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou — Down — (Main Line) — Zahkou to Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Night Express R.	Local
		*		*	*		*	
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	7 45	9.15	13.00	15.20	.	18.30	..
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.37	..	18.45	..
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	..	18.51	..
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59	..	19.04	..
Shanghai South.....*dep.*	..	*7 50*	*9 28*	*13.05*	*15 25*	*17 20*	*18 8*	*19.35*
Lunghwa Junction.....*arr.*	.	*8 08*	*9 5*	*13 23*	*15.43*	*7.49*	*18 46*	*19.55*
Sungkiang.....dep.	.	9.00	11.10	14.28	17.02		19.44	..
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.05	12.40	15.43	18.19		20.50	..
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18.40	..	21.20	..
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)	..	12.51	..
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40	---		22.26	..
Hangchow.....dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50	---	..	23.20	..
Zahkou.....arr.	10.00	12.50	17.05	19.10	---		23.35	..

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast	Fast Local	Night Express D
		*		*			*
Zahkou.....d	..	7.15	..	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Hangchow.....d	.	7.40	..	10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d	..	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
Yehzah.....d	.	9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
Kashing.....d	. 7.15	9.40	..	13.27	16.25	18.15	20.25
Kashai.....d.	. 7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Sungkiang.....d	9 01	11.12	..	15.35	18.10	.	21.57
Lunghwa Junction.....*d*	*8 20*	*10 07*	*11.57*	*13.15*	*16 52*	*19 7*	*22 53*
Shanghai South.....*a.*	*8 40*	*10 25*	*12 15*	*14.15*	*17.1*	*19 25*	*23.00*
L'hwa Junction.....d	.. 10.00	11.52	..	16.45	19.00	..	22.31
Siccawei.....d.	.. 10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Jessfield.....d.	.. 10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Shanghai North.....a.	.. 10.20	12.20	..	17.15	19.30	..	23.05

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	7.05	10.00	13.45	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.20	10.17	14.02	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.32	10.27	14.12	17.55	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.50	10.45	14.30	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	8.55	12.10	15.50	18.30	23.00
Hangchow.....dep.	9.15	12.32	16.10	18.52	23.22
Kenshangmun.....dep.	9.27	12.42	16.22	19.02	23.32
Konzenchiao.....arr.	9.40	12.55	16.35	19.15	23.45

Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.